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VOL XXV No. 240 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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"States' Challenge Must Be Answered"

Jawaharlal

WHY DEMAND WRITTEN UNDERTAKING?

Politicals May Be Released On Gandhiji's Assurance, Says Dr. Gopichand

GARDHIWALA, Oct. 10.

Presiding over the All-India Political Prisoners Release Conference Doctor Gopichand Bhargava, Leader of the Congress Party in the Punjab Assembly, regretted that there was still a large number of Political prisoners in jail.

It is true that Congress ministries have given abundant proof of their anxiety for the release of Political prisoners. But more is expected of the Congress ministers.

Extremely busy as they must be with manifold problems of administration, they cannot afford to delay release of political prisoners. Public opinion demands prompt action from them on this subject.

Dr. Gopichand paid a tribute to the Pant's Government over the release of the Kakori prisoners and said that after the solemn assurance given by the Andaman prisoners to Gandhiji it was not necessary to demand written undertakings from them that in future they would refrain from subversive activities. He said that Government was free to put them in jail again if they reverted to their previous creed and he urged that repatriated Political prisoners should be released on Gandhiji's assurance.

Concluding Dr. Gopichand strongly pleaded for permission to those Indians who were exiled to return to their Motherland.—A.P.

400 VOLUNTEERS FOR A. I. C. C. SESSION

CALCUTTA, Oct 9.

In connection with the forthcoming meetings of the Congress Working Committee and the A.I.C.C. a meeting of the volunteer sub-committee of B.P.C.C. was held in the evening. It was decided at the meeting that six District Congress Committees, namely 24 Parganas, Howrah and four district Congress Committees, of Calcutta will each supply 50 volunteers and B.P.C.C. will directly recruit 100 volunteers, thus making the total strength 400.

The services of those volunteers who served during the Indian National Congress held at Calcutta in 1928, will also be requisitioned.

The volunteers will be trained by expert officers. The District Congress Committees will equip volunteers with their own uniform. Band parties will also be attached to the volunteers corps.

It is understood lady volunteers will also be recruited and their number, it is expected, will not exceed 100.—United Press.

French Reaction To Italian Note

PARIS, Oct. 9.

The Italian reply does not come up to our expectations, declared M. Delbos, after a conference with M. Chautemps. "Inform, the note is not aggressive nor even conciliatory but we must act. There must be no further violations of non-intervention." M. Delbos added that there was complete agreement in the French Cabinet and agreement between France and Britain. —Reuter.

Nazi Support To Italy

BERLIN, Oct. 9.

The newspaper "Diplomatische Korrespondenz" which voices the views of the Wilhelmstrasse fully supports the Italian reply to the Anglo-French note.—Reuter.

Norway Beat Free State

OSLO, Oct. 10.

In the International Soccer match Norway beat Irish Free State by three goals to two.—Reuter.

Mediterranean Crisis Deepens

Italian Reply Disappoints Britain And France

IF GERMANY IS INVITED, WHAT ABOUT RUSSIA AND PORTUGAL?

LONDON, October 10.

Considerable disappointment is felt in British official quarters at the character of Italy's reply to the British and French note which is considered to be entirely unconstructive and has done nothing to improve the serious situation in the Mediterranean.

Regret is felt particularly that Tripartite discussions declined even as preliminary to wider negotiations while all that the Note does is to suggest a reference to the problem to the non-Intervention Committee.

Frustrated Hopes

It is precisely in order to find a speedy means of overcoming the Committee's outlook that the British and French proposals were made. Once a settlement on broad outline is reached, it is felt there would be no difficulty in referring the matter back to the Committee to fill in the details of the Agreement. The need for a speedy settlement was appreciated by Britain and France but Italy declined to adopt the machinery which could have moved with necessary rapidity.

On the question of inclusion of Germany, it is pointed out that there would be no theoretical objection to Germany's presence but there would be difficulty since inviting Germany would have involved inviting other Powers such as Portugal and Russia. Then the discussions would be reverted to a cumbersome London Committee stage. There is some speculation whether Italy's refusal to participate in conversations to which Germany is not invited is intended to apply in all future conversations such as the projected Nine Power Conference on the Far East. The next step in the Mediterranean problem depends largely whether rumours of largely increased Italian reinforcements in Spain substantiated.—Reuter.

WHY INTRODUCE GERMANY?

PARIS, Oct. 10.

The Press is unanimously hostile to the Italian Note

The "Le Jour" states, "it is evident that neither the British nor the French Government are able to allow the strategic equilibrium of their centres and bases in the Mediterranean to be upset. We are even less able to do so in view of the fact that Italy in proclaiming a desire to act in agreement with Berlin forgets that since the Great War, Germany has no further concern in our internal sea. Thus, the fourth companion whom Italy wants to impose on us appears to be a dangerous and undesirable intruder."

The "Echo De Paris" says, "Italy which, in reality expects no greater results from the London Committee than ourselves is deliberately practising delaying tactics. She hopes, under the cover of sterile diplomatic discussion, her troops in Spain will have time to gain victory. The brutal fact is, the strategic equilibrium in the Mediterranean is upset and preparations, which have hardly anything to do with the Spanish conflict are perceived in the Balearics. Spanish Morocco and Libya, not to speak of the Atlantic Islands."—Reuter.

SEE PAGE 7)

TROTSKYIST PURGE AGAIN

Five Grain Trust Officials Among 14 Executed White Russians

MOSCOW, Oct. 10.

Fourteen people have been executed in White Russia on charges of wrecking and Trotskyist spying, including five High officials of the Grain Trust and convicted for conspiring to destroy the country's food reserves and disrupt the Red Army's bread supply.

The men confessed to infecting thousands of tons of grain with parasites, sabotaging the construction of elevators, disorganising the distribution of foodstuffs to the population, mixing the Red Army's cereals with glass and metal, all designed to antagonise the people against the Government.

Nine were executed on charge of wrecking the White Russian Railway under instructions of Polish and Japanese Intelligence Services.—Reuter's Special

PROTEST AGAINST REPRESSION

M.L.A.'s Not To Attend Viceregal Darbar

AMRITSAR, Oct. 8.

In reply to the invitation to attend the Viceregal Darbar to be held at Lahore. Sardar Kartar Singh, M.L.A., has written in reply that he being a Congressman he could not attend the Darbar. Another reason assigned by him is the repressive policy launched by the Punjab Government.

A Lyallpur report says that Seth Ram Narain, M.L.A., has also declined the invitation to attend the Darbar on the ground that the present Punjab Government's policy was repressive and he wanted to protest against it in this manner. He has written to the Secretary of the Legislative Assembly not to take the trouble of reserving for him a seat.—United Press.

Gunshots Exchanged At Polling!

Serious Rioting In French India Assembly Elections: 50 Wounded

PONDICHERRY, October 10.

A serious rioting marked polling to-day at Pondicherry in connection with election to the French India Assembly and Council, contested by the French Hindu Party and the Mahajan Party.

Trouble arose at Odiensalai and Muthialpet polling booths over the choice of President and assessors. The rival parties, it is alleged, exchanged gunshots. About 50 people are stated to have been wounded.

The Public Prosecutor, the Police Chief, the Governor and a Magistrate rushed to the spot. Order was restored with utmost difficulty.—United Press.

Why Ban Congress Activities?

NO SUPPRESSION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

NEW DELHI, October 10.

A hint that the Congress would have to take retaliatory measures against some Indian States where Congress organizations had been banned, was indicated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a huge gathering at Queen's Garden this evening.

Pandit Jawaharlal strongly protested against the suppression of civil liberties and the ban on Congress organizations and workers in the Indian States.

He referred to the changed conditions in the provinces where the Congress had accepted office and the measures which were being adopted by the Congress Ministries to ameliorate the condition of the masses.

The Congress President declared that the Congress would fight tooth and nail against the inauguration of the Federation Scheme and there should be no compromise on that issue.

Earlier Panditji addressed a meeting at the village of Nangal Devat, near Delhi, where he impressed upon the villagers that the Congress was their own organization and it derived strength from them. He said that the Congress had accepted office to lighten the burden of the people. He asked the villagers to organize themselves wherein alone lay their strength.—United Press.

SALEM SURE TO LEAD INDIA

Madras Premier On Prohibition Prospects

SANKARIDRUG, (Salem), October 10.

Mr. Rajagopalachari and his party completed their tour of Salem District to-day in connection with the enforcement of Prohibition.

Mr. Ramanathan, the Minister for Public Information interviewed by the Associated Press said:—

"I have every confidence that the measure will succeed and that Salem will lead the way for the total abolition of the drink evil throughout the country, if not, indeed, the whole world over.

The Premier interviewed said that he could not adequately describe the rejoicings of the womenfolk in the district. He was more hopeful than ever that there would be no difficulty in the enforcement of the Act.

"I see no signs of any difficulty or doubt either among the people or officials of the fulfilment of the popular wish on this subject that touches the consciousness of every poor home and which has given the people a concrete experience of Swaraj.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

AMERICA'S NEW DEFENCE MOVE

WASHINGTON, October 10.

Mr. Walsh, the Chairman of the Senate of the Naval Affairs Committee stated that the disturbed international situation had necessitated a "New Estimate" of America's Naval Defence requirements.—Reuter.

SPANISH GOVT. SHIP ON FIRE

PARIS, October 10.

A large Spanish Government liner, reported to be the "Cabo Santo Tome", is on fire. She was beached near Bone, Algeria, following an attack by two insurgent destroyers. One is dead and six wounded among the crew.—Reuter.

Sardar's Counsel Of Patience To Critics

PLEA FOR JUSTICE TO CONGRESS MINISTRIES

Durbar Gopaldas Urges Prosecution Of Constructive Programme

A contrast between the life of the political workers in the rural area and the life of those in the urban area was given by Durbar Gopaldas Desai, presiding over the Bhuleswar District Political Conference on Saturday evening on Azad Maidan. Durbar Desai laid stress on the necessity of carrying on the constructive programme of the Congress.

Those who believed that Swaraj had come with the acceptance of office by Congressmen in seven out of eleven Provinces were absolutely mistaken. Swaraj was still far off and the people had to continue their efforts to achieve freedom.

Among those present at the Conference were Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Messrs K. F. Nariman and Bhulabhai Desai, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Messrs S. A. Brelvi, Nagindas T. Master, Abid Ali Jafferbhai, Motichand Kapadia, S. K. Patil, Ganpatishankar Desai, Yusuf Meherally, I. S. Patel and Sunderdas Morarji.

Mr. Manibhai Desai, Advocate, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates gave a short description of the work that had been so far done by the people of the ward. The speaker then referred to the world war that was impending and reminded the people of the attitude of the Congress towards an Imperialist War that Britain might enter into. The speaker drew the attention of the people of the ward towards Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's appeal to boycott Japanese goods and hoped that the merchants and others in the ward would make the boycott effective.

To combat Federation, organization and agitation was absolutely essential and that could be done only through strengthening the Congress. The speaker was glad that more and more Muslims were approving of the Congress policy and many of them had come under the Congress Flag. It was essential that they should march hand in hand towards their common goal.

THE CONTRAST

Durbar Gopaldas Desai, President of the Conference, in the course of his speech said that he was a villager from Kaira and was not a fit person to preside over a Conference of an Urban District like Bhuleshwar. After all politics of the rural area were quite different from the politics of the urban area.

The speaker then referred to the unfortunate demise of Mr. Manishanker Trivedi, a selfless worker, who had died in harness.

Continuing Mr. Desai said, in a city it was considered a matter of right for some people to be their leader. If by some chance he did not become the leader, allegations were made that injustice had been done to him. Leadership was not something that could be asked for and that could be given for the mere asking. There was a saying that empty vessels make a lot of noise. He realised the truth of that saying when he thought of the leadership controversy. He realised it because he saw how public opinion in the city was exploited; how those newspapers depending upon public support were misguiding the public These were things which would not be forgotten and could never be forgotten. One shuddered at the way things were being done The ways of the villagers were quite different. There were hundreds of workers in Gujarat who had sacrificed their all for the sake of the country during the last 20 years and more. They knew their people and the people knew them. That was the reason why Gujarat was intact and united. In Bombay things seemed to be quite different. Here politics was meant for leisure.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

All the above, said the speaker was relevant because the condition of the people in both rural and urban areas was the same. They both had a common policy to pursue in achieving freedom for the country. In pursuance of that policy and programme, it would be necessary for many to lay down their lives The Freedom Movement was on. It was but natural that the movement should have its ebbs and tides. But the constructive work of the Congress should be carried on. The speaker suggested that the people of the city changed their methods of work. They should pay more attention towards the constructive programme. Mahatma Gandhi had shown the way to Swaraj. He had asked the people to carry on the following programme of work: namely; (1) Prohibition. (2) Khaddar. (3) Removal of untouchability and (4) Hindu-Muslim Unity. Unless the above were achieved Swaraj would not be attained

SWARAJ NOT YET.

The speaker then referred to the Congress acceptance of office and said that many had thought

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 1.)

Chiang-Kai-Shek Warns Chinese People

LONDON, Oct. 9.

While rain is holding up the Japanese offensive in Shanghai, a big battle is expected in North China on the Huto River where, it is reported, at least a quarter of a million men are engaged.

A Japanese report estimates that the Chinese alone number 200,000

The Chinese hold a line seventy five miles from Pingshan to Anping, said to be commanded by General Cheng Chien, Chief of General Staff of the Chinese Army, who, it is stated, has been ordered to hold up the Japanese advance at all costs.

The Japanese yesterday entered Chenting, 165 miles South-west of Peiping. Their next objective is apparently Shihchiachwang, an important railway junction eight miles south of the Huto River and the base of the Chinese forces, the loss of which will probably mean the loss of the Province of Taiyuanfu.

General Chiang-Kai-Shek, broadcasting from Nanking last evening warned the Chinese nation to be ready for a prolonged war. He said that while international sympathy with China was encouraging, false hopes should not be awakened.—Reuter.

Abdul Qayum Unfurls National Flag

Appeal To Punjab Muslims To Rally Under Congress Banner

GARDHIWALA, October 10.

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, President of the Punjab Political Conference was taken in a procession half a mile long from Gondpur to Pandal.

Fifty thousand people joined in the procession. As a result of a severe dust storm which swept Gardhiwala last evening, the pandal was considerably damaged. The delegates' tents were blown off and lighting arrangements were disorganised.

This afternoon many thousands sat under a strong sun to hear the addresses of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar

Among those prominent who attended were Dr. Satyapal, Dr. Gopichand, Mr. Raizada, Sardar Mangal Singh, Lala Shamlal, M.L.A. and Iftikharuddin.

Khan Abdul Qayum, M.L.A. this morning performed the ceremony of unfurling the National Flag in the presence of a large concourse. Mr. Qayum made an appeal to the Muslims to rally round the Congress, referred to the Muslim League's conditions precedent to their co-operation with the Congress and said that the days of pacts and agreements had gone and he warned the Punjab Muslims not to follow the designing of the persons who were making them an object of contempt to other communities.—A.P.

(Presidential Address on p. 12.)

JAWAHAR'S TRIBUTE TO GUJARAT

Ever Ready For Sacrifice And Struggle In Cause Of Freedom

The following statement of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President Indian National Congress regarding his tour in Gujarat and his inability to visit Haripura on the occasion of the foundation ceremony of the Congress Nagar has been received by the Secretary, Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee:—

"I am sorry I am unable to visit Haripura on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of Congress Nagar. I should have liked to have gone there in any event, but my desire to go has increased after the five days that I spent recently in Gujarat. These five days were crowded days and the rich panorama of Gujarat and its attractive sons and daughters passed before my eyes Everywhere that I went it was inspiring to see the great enthusiasm of the people for the Congress and for Indian freedom Even in the remotest village of Gujarat the cry of 'Inquilab Zindabad' came from lusty throats

Gujarat has a proud reputation for national service and for the part it has taken in our freedom struggle. The mighty demonstrations that I saw everywhere that I went in Gujarat and the great enthusiasm that filled all kinds and classes of people were evidence. If evidence was needed, that Gujarat as ever is ready for sacrifice and struggle in the cause of Indian freedom. I have brought back pleasant memories from my brief tour memories which will endure; and because of these memories I wanted to go back to renew them soon. But other and urgent calls have come for me and my next visit to Gujarat must wait

May I express my deep gratitude to all our friends and comrades in Gujarat for their exceeding kindness to me during this visit of mine and for the great trouble they took over it?"

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a cultured girl for a Muslim, well placed in life. Please write Box No. 9135 "Bombay Chronicle."

Suitable Muslims for accomplished girls of respectable U. P. family. Box No. 9198, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A suitable healthy, sweet-tempered, cultured Hindu bride competent in home-management, for a respectable healthy widower, aged 35, in Government service, earning Rs. 500 monthly—no caste restriction. Correspondence strictly private. Write Box No. 9199, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Mechanical Draughtsman for works up-country. Apply Box No. 7017, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a Gujarati knowing B.A., strong in English and Sanskrit, S.T.C. or experienced preferred. Apply sharp with terms and testimonials to the President, Prantij Municipality (Dt. Ahmedabad). (7009)

Wanted—Three Hindu qualified and experienced Nurses for Doctor Joshi's Nursing Home in Delhi Pay 70--75 with furnished quarters. Send particulars with photos to N. K. Nigam, C/o Tomco Sales Deptt., Nagpur. (9181)

Wanted candidates to qualify as Engineers; Overseers, through Postal training. Apply:—British India Technical College, Sukkur. (Sind). (9161)

Wanted immediately Stockists and Agents all over India to our "Dutch Drops" Waaning Tilly Oil famous household remedy. Apply the Eclipse Distributing Agency, Dahanu Road, Thana Dt. (9113)

Wanted: Engineer or Overseer, experienced and well-versed in construction of furnaces for glass factory. Apply: Dr. Hakim, 249, Hornby Road, Fort, Eruchshaw Building. (9195)

Wanted immediately an efficient Manager for a well-established and progressive Life Office of U. P. Apply at once, stating age, qualifications, organising capacity, experience and minimum salary acceptable with testimonials to Box No. 9200, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for the Municipal Committee, Raipur, (C. Ps.) a qualified Health Officer (with D.P.H. qualification) on Rs. 150 per month including conveyance allowance. The selected candidate will get the benefit of provident fund on confirmation after expiry of satisfactory probationary period of one year. The applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned upto 28th October 1937. Application should be accompanied with a fee of Rs. 5 which is not returnable and without which no application will be considered. Murlidhar, Secretary, Municipal Committee, Raipur, S. R. All, Dated 5-10-37. (7010)

117. MOTOR CARS FOR SALE

Rolls Royce 40 H.P. Phantom Saloon, seven seater, in excellent condition, Rs. 4,900, or near offer. Apply Kilkelly, Poona Horse, Poona. (9191)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Local Self-Government Service, L.S.G.D. Diploma Classes under joint auspices of Bombay Government commence at Bombay on 18th October, 1937. Poona and Ahmedabad centres will be reserved for local students only. Apply prospectus Gratis, Local Self-Government Institute, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. (6725)

153. CLASSES

Bombay Matric Ideal Preparatory Class. All subjects Rs. 1-12. Special concession upto 12th inst. Udyam Prasarak Mandal, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar.

219 PATENT MEDICINES

Piles can be cured without operation in "Piles Clinic," 73, Khetwadi Main Road, Contractor Building, Bombay. (9197)

219. PATENT MEDICINES

Sexus Paste, best contraceptive jelly, Gelotube, best venereal preventive. Ask for Catalogue. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (9134)

481. FRUIT TREE GRAFTING

Bangalore Mango Grafts—Mulgoa, Neelam, Raspuri, Dilpasand, Annas 12 each. Badami Re. 1 each, Freight extra. Carlton Nurseries, Malleswaram Post (B. C.) (9166)

495. DOGS AND KENNELS

Dogs for Sale—For sale Labrador Dog Poppies 5 months old, good Pedigree, imported Sire special certificate winner Rs. 90. Apply Kilkelly, Poona Horse, Poona. (9191A)

655. HIRE-PURCHASE PLANS

Wanted—Candidates for Houses on Hire Purchase Proprietory Rights Free of Rent or any Interest, The Hindustani Bima Co., Ltd., Lahore. (9112)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY, the 11th instant at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.)

A. G. GRAY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 9th October, 1937.

7019

Public Notices

The Indian Steel Rolling Mills, Ltd.

An Interim Dividend of 5% per annum on Ordinary Shares, and 5-1/2% per annum on Preference Shares, free of Incom-tax, for the half-year ending 30-6-1937, has been declared and will be paid to the Shareholders on the Company's Registers on 15-10-1937.

The Sharebooks of the Company will remain closed for transfers from 15-10-1937 to 25-10-1937, to enable the payment of the said dividend.

By Order of the Board,

For THE INDIAN STEEL ROLLING MILLS, LTD.

Per Pro. THE INDIA CO., LTD.,

C. RAJAM,
Managing Director,
Managing Agent.

MADRAS,
6th October, 1937.

7014

THE MAR THOMA SYRIAN BANK, LIMITED.
Starting Date of the Kuri (Chitty) Postponed.

The public are hereby informed that the new Monthly Kuri (Chitty), already announced before to be started by the aforesaid Bank on a previous date, has been postponed to 10th Thulam 1113 (26th October, 1937). A few more tickets only being available, the intending subscribers are requested to apply sharp.

By Order,
C. D. LONAPPAN,
Manager.

7023

BOMBAY-SIND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

No. 24(2).—Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering at the College of Engineering, Poona, in the Bombay Educational Service Class II, on scale of pay of Rs. 170-10-250-E.B.-15-400-E.B.-20-500. Candidates must possess at least a first class degree of a recognised Indian University in Mechanical Engineering and should have at least 5 years' practical experience. Full particulars regarding the appointment will be found in Part I of the **Bombay Government Gazette** dated 7th October 1937, or can be obtained on application, accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, to the Secretary, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission, P.W.D. Secretariat, Bombay. Last date of receipt of applications is 23rd October 1937. **Any attempt, direct or indirect, to influence the Secretary or a Member of the Commission will disqualify the candidate.**

(6989)

NOTICE.
BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

The Collector of Bombay hereby invites sealed tenders on approved forms for a 99 years' lease in respect of Plot No 119, situated at the Junction of Jamshedji Tata and Dinshaw Wacha Roads in Block II and measuring about 2,191 sq yds The tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 20,000 (Rupees twenty thousand) and should reach the Collector, on or before 12 Noon on 21st October 1937. Instead of on the 12th instant as previously advertised.

The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any tender. Forms of Agreement for Lease and the Lease, together with plans and Building Rules can be obtained at the office of the Collector at annas eight per copy.

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay.

Collector's Office, Bombay,
5th October, 1937

6927.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. USMAN JUMA, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the West Side of Mumbadevi Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement three hundred and forty-six square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 582, 583, New No. 7820, Old Survey No. 2991 2992 and New Survey No. 1365, Cadastral Survey No. 1624 Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 791 and 511 (2) Street Nos. 51 to 65 and bounded, on or towards the East partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Cawasji Baria, on or towards the West by the said Mumbadevi Road, on or towards the North partly by Coppersmith Lane and partly by the property of Cawasji Hormusji and on or towards the South by the property of Devji Bhikaji Mistry.

Dated this 9th day of October, 1937.

AMBUBHAI & DIWANJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

(7005)

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF HIRDA
IN
KOLHAPUR STATE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of Hirda Merchants and general public that the Auction Sale of Hirda (Myrobolan) in Kolhapur State will be held on 18th OCTOBER, 1937, before His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharajasaheb of Kolhapur at 12 noon in the Old Palace. Detailed information as regards the conditions of sale and agreement can be had on demand from the Office of the undersigned.

T. R. MOHITE,
Conservator of Forests,
Kolhapur State.

(6966)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHESHCHANDRA MANUBHAI NANABHAI and BAI CHAMPAVATI MANUBHAI NANABHAI, both of Surat Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, possession, trust, maintenance, easement, bequest or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Cama Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax vacant land or ground now redeemed in the district and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Collector's New No. 16359, New Survey No. 3A/7224 and Cadastral Survey No. 344 (Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division), containing by admeasurement 2258 square yards or thereabouts according to the Decree, dated 31st July, 1906, in Suit No. 781 of 1903 and 2338 square yards according to the Cadastral Survey Register and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos 3307(4) and Street Nos 10B Napean Sea Road and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Napean Sea Road, on or towards the West by the property of Govindlal Shivlal, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Vithaldas Lilladhar and now of Bai Goolbanoo S. R. Patell and another and on or towards the North by the property of the Bank of India Ltd.

Dated this 9th day of October, 1937.

HIRALAL M. MEHTA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

7021.

Public Notices

NOTICE

SEALED QUOTATIONS ARE INVITED for the following materials and must reach the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality, on or before 4-0 p.m. FRIDAY, the 22nd October, 1937.

Six 6" Dia. Sluice Valves.
Six 8" Dia. Sluice Valves.
Six 12" Dia. Sluice Valves.
Six 4" Dia. Sluice Valves.

All the parts, fittings and flanges are to comply with British Standard Specification 'B' Class.

Time of delivery may please be stated.

(Sd.) J. S. MALIK,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad.
Dated 8th October, 1937.

7020

PROSPECTIVE TENANTS

The Western India Life Assurance Co. is constructing a building on Plot No. 7 on Sir P. Mehta Road and the Company is prepared to make suitable changes to meet the requirements of the tenants.

The building is in prominent locality and has a basement and is suitable for Banks, big stores and large or small offices.

Prospective tenants are requested to communicate with either the Manager, THE WESTERN INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., Mherwan Building, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Fort, or Messrs. MASTER, SATHE & BHUTA, Chartered Architects, 34-38, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

6997

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KHIMCHAND TARACHAND and KAPURCHAND TEJMAL of Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO:

ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent tenure land or ground together with the messuages hereditaments tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kamathipura 7th Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 68 sqr. yds. (sixty-eight square yards) or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 4055-4056, New Nos. 10657 and 10658, Current Rent Roll No. 4822, Old Survey Nos. 3622 2/3622, New Survey No. 1 & 2/6251 and Cadastral Survey No. 643 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1640 and Street No. 9 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Nagu Parbhaji, on or towards the West by the house of Chinkubai daughter of Gunaji, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the Kamathipura 7th Street.

Dated this 9th day of October, 1937.

AMIN DESAI & NANAVATI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

7022.

Auction Sales

SORABJI COWASJEE & CO.

SALE OF 11 BALES COTTON AND WOOLLEN FENTS

Pursuant to the Decree dated 3rd September 1937 made in High Court Suit No. 371 of 1937; Nusserwanji Nanabhoy vs. Shantilal Sankerbhoy the undersigned will sell on account and at the risk of the defendant Shantilal Sankerbhoy by Public Auction at their Sale Room at 123, Medows Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th October, 1937, at 3 P.M.:—11 Bales Fents of woollen, white and dyed poplins, white lawns, union gabardines, woven stripe poplins and printed poplinettes.

Full particulars and conditions of sale from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

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V. SHANTARAM
the creator of "AMAR JYOTT"

with an All-Star Cast including:
Miss SHAKUNTALA PARANJAPYE B.A. (Cantab.)
Miss SHANTA APTE,
KESHAVRAO DATEY

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SAROJ MOVIETONE'S
"A TALE OF YESTERDAY"
Director:—CHOWDHARI
Starring:—
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SURENDRA, B.A., LL.B.,
Miss ROSE,
MUBARAK,
ZABUNISSA.

It is full of Thrills and Chills. See how Princess Shakti sacrifices her Love at the Altar of Duty and saves her country from the enemies.

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SULOCHANA'S
Work is lustily cheered by the crowd
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"WAH-RI-DUNIYA"
Director: Mr. GUNJAL
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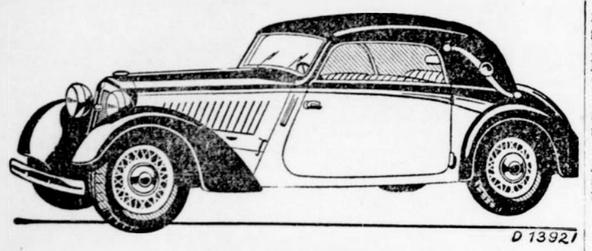

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Muslim Mass Contact Committee Forges Ahead

MANY-SIDED ACTIVITIES IN CITY ROUSE ENCOURAGING RESPONSE

The Muslim Mass Contact Committee is understood to have done good work during last month.

During the enrolment week about 1,500 members for the Congress were enrolled, by the Committee

Besides the Mass Contact Committee has started from the beginning of this month classes for Hindustani and Urdu, under Maulana Abdul Bari the Secretary of the Committee.

About thirty Hindi-learning students are availing themselves of the opportunity.

A local Muslim lady also has joined the advanced Urdu class to get a knowledge of writing literary Urdu

More than hundred propaganda meetings were held by the Committee all over the City and Suburbs.

The Committee has taken to a new type of propaganda and organisation through group meeting, which are proving a great help in creating a band of workers.

A Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition under the auspices of the Committee is due to be held towards the end of this month on Mahomed Ali Road, wherein it is expected special attention will be paid to exhibit the art and craft of village industries from East Bengal, Oudh and U. P.

BOMBAY LIFE'S PROGRESS

New Triennial Valuation

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Life Assurance Company, Ltd., was held at the Company's building in Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, on Tuesday. Mr. P. J. Bilimoria presiding.

After the notice convening the meeting had been read, the Chairman said:—

"The Report by our Actuary on the Valuation of the Assets and Liabilities of the Company as at 31st December 1936 has been in your hands for some time and I shall take it as read. The Report discloses the results of the Company's working during the last three years ending 31st December 1936. The total business in force at the end of 1936 was 28,289 Policies assuring over Rs. 5.14 crores as against the business in force at the close of the previous Triennium which was 17,326 policies assuring about Rs. 3.08 crores. The business valued now had thus shown an increase of nearly 67 per cent. over the business valued at the end of the preceding Triennium.

The general principles and methods adopted at the valuation are very clearly given in the Report. After making adequate provision for all contingencies the valuation shows a surplus of Rs. 9,23,645 as compared to Rs. 5,37,759 disclosed at the previous valuation. According to our Articles of Association, provision has first to be made for payment of the guaranteed dividend at 4 per cent. per annum on the paid up Capital for the years 1937, 1938 and 1939. Thereafter, not less than one-third of the balance has to be carried to the Reserve Fund and the balance is to be allocated to participating policyholders and shareholders in the ratios of nine-tenth and one-tenth respectively. In view of the necessity to reduce the rates of bonuses to policyholders, the Directors did not consider it fair to provide for payment to shareholders a substantially larger dividend than that paid during the last Triennium and under the powers vested in them, they had decided after careful consideration, to carry a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 to Reserve Fund. The distribution of the profits recommended by the Actuary has been on the above basis and has the full approval of your Directors. Resolutions covering the proposals will be placed before you to-day for adoption in due course.

Before putting the resolution to vote, the Chairman enquired whether any member present had any questions to ask and remarks to make. The questions put by a member having been replied, the resolution was put to vote and was carried.

Subsequently, the following resolutions relating to the Valuation Report were passed:—

1. That a sum of Rs. 16,212 be appropriated out of the profits for a cumulative dividend of 4 per cent. per annum on the paid up capital of the Company of Rs. 25 per share on 5,404 shares for the years 1937, 1938 and 1939.

2. That a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 be carried from the profit to the Reserve Fund.

3. That the policyholder's nine-tenth share of the remaining profit namely Rs. 3,66,690 be increased to Rs. 8,46,307 by the transfer of Rs. 4,79,617 from the Reserve Fund and that the total sum of Rs. 8,46,307 be applied for payment of bonus to participating policyholders as follows:—

(a) A simple Reversionary Bonus at the rate of Rs. 20 per thousand per annum for every annual premium paid or become due to be paid during the triennium ending 31st December 1936 in the case of Whole Life Policies entitled to full profits in force for the full sum assured on 31st December 1936 and a Simple Reversionary Bonus at the rate of Rs. 10 per thousand per annum in the case of similar policies entitled to half profits.

(b) A Simple Reversionary Bonus at the rate of Rs. 15 per thousand per annum for every annual premium paid or become due to be paid during the Triennium ending 31st December 1936 in the case of Endowment Assurance Policies and other classes of Policies entitled to full participation in profits in force for the full sum assured on 31st December 1936 and a simple Reversionary Bonus at the rate of Rs. 7-8 per thousand per annum in the case of similar policies entitled to half profits.

(c) Interim Bonus amounting to Rs. 23,095 paid on participating policies that resulted into claims during the triennium ending 31st December 1936.

4. That out of the shareholders one-tenth share of the profit namely Rs. 40,743, a sum of Rs. 40,530 be applied to pay a bonus at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the paid up capital of 5,404 shares for the years 1937, 1938 and 1939 and that the balance of Rs. 213 be carried over unappropriated.

5. That as recommended by the Actuary, interim Bonus at the same rates as those now allotted be allowed on policies which become claims during the current valuation period.

6. After passing a cordial vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

New Steel Industry In South India

From the announcement published elsewhere it will be noticed that the Indian Steel Rolling Mills, Ltd., Negapatam, has reached the stage of paying dividend to shareholders within a year of the commencement of production on a commercial scale. The strategic location of the mills, occupying a key position in the South Indian market with facilities to reach long distance markets also by sea, has enabled the Company to take advantage of the rise in steel prices and cover markets wherever they can be profitably exploited. Apart from the standard sizes of steel products in rounds squares, and flats now on manufacture, the Company has ordered out machinery for speeding up production and catering to the growing demand for smaller sections suitable for reinforced concrete work. The equipment at the finishing end consisting of roller cooling bed, and auxiliaries are of the latest type not so far introduced in India. The Management have likewise shown vision in ordering out smelting furnaces worked with electric power which is supplied cheap by the Madras Government, to make use of scrap now so largely exported for a fraction of its intrinsic value and thereby have ensured not merely the conservation of national wealth but also continuity of production for a mill which does not work up from the ore.

If the progress made and the developments contemplated may be taken as an index for the future, the Province of Madras deserves to be congratulated on the establishment of what is recognised the world over as a key industry both in times of peace and war. On its record the Company is entitled to look for sympathy and support both from the Government and the public.

DECCAN CANALS AND BOMBAY GOVT.

POONA, October 9.

It is understood, that the Government will shortly appoint a Committee to enquire into the conditions of working the Deccan Canals, with special reference to the issue of water for ordinary crops, as distinct from the sugarcane cultivation, revision of water rates, and the use of tailwater from Hydro-Electric Works. An official communique will be issued shortly outlining the Government policy in this connection.—A. P.

LAKH WORKERS' RALLY

To Place Demands Before Congress Cabinet

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9.

The "United Press" learns that a big rally of nearly 1,00,000 workers belonging to such important industries and public utility services as the Railways, Shipping, Tramways Calcutta Corporation, Mills and Electric Supply Corporation, will be organised under the joint auspices of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee the Bengal Trade Union Congress and the Bengal Congress Socialist Party on October 31 next. Mr Subhas Chandra Bose has agreed to preside over this demonstration.

WORKERS DEMANDS

The object of staging this rally of workers is to bring to the notice of the Congress Working Committee the fundamental demands of the workers, including minimum pay of Rs. 30 monthly, unemployment insurance of Rs. 15, old-age provision, security of service compulsory recognition of workers' unions, one month's leave on full pay and maternity benefits, so that the Working Committee, in its turn, might give necessary directions to the Labour Ministers of the seven Congress provinces, who would assemble in Calcutta in connection with the All-India Congress Committee meeting, to introduce legislations ensuring these facilities to every worker in his province.—United Press.

EX-CHIEF JUSTICE ROBBED OF PURSE

Sir Shadilal Loses Rs. 2,600

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Oct. 9.

Sir Shadilal, Late Chief Justice, Punjab, and now Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was victim of a sensational burglary, while travelling yesterday from Delhi to Allahabad. Sir Shadilal was travelling first class by the No. 6 Down E. I. R. Express and between Delhi and Ghaziabad he found his purse missing. It contained among other articles Currency Notes worth Rs. 2,600. Sir Shadilal reported the matter to police at Ghaziabad and the railway police got in touch with the Delhi police who at once raided several hotels, sarais, brothels and gaming houses and continued the search till the early hours of the morning but no clue of the whereabouts of the culprit have been found.

MYSORE ADDRESS TO NARIMAN

Govt. Vetoes Municipal Resolution

BANGALORE, October 9.

News has been received here that the Mysore Government have vetoed a resolution passed by the Mysore City Municipal Council, proposing to present an address to Mr. K. F. Nariman, who visits Mysore, to preside over the Local Boards Conference to be held on October 18.—A. P.

Scholarship For Indian Students

SIMLA, October 9.

The Royal Commissioners for the London Exhibition of 1851 have offered to provide for an annual science research scholarship of £250-300 per annum tenable for two years for students from the Universities of India.

One such scholarship has been already awarded to an Indian student in 1937.—United Press.

PUNITIVE TAX CONDEMNED

(From Our Correspondent)
BEAWAR, (By Mail).

That the Beawar Town also condemns the imposition of punitive Tax on 1422 labourers of the local Mills was clearly manifest from the huge attendance in the public meeting of the citizens of Beawar held on Oct. 6 under the auspices of the Congress Labour Sub-Committee, Swami Kumaranand presiding, when a resolution was unanimously passed condemning the imposition of the above Tax and demanding for its immediate withdrawal and for the refund of money already realised on this score.

The Congress speakers offered their complete co-operation to the present Union if it at all cared to move in matters vitally concerning to labourers or to any other Union that may be established for their active service.

SIMLA: It is understood that the Indian Historical Records Commission will hold its 14th session at Lahore about the middle of December next. Sir G. S. Bajpai will preside.

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1936
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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

MEASURES TO PREVENT FRONTIER RAIDS

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA Oct. 9.

Strengthening of the cordon to prevent ingress of raiders into British territory is expected shortly. This will entail moving of certain units now in Waziristan to the area south of Bannu.

Baroda's Trade Commissioner In London

(From Our Correspondent)
BARODA (By Mail).

It is learnt that Mr. A. B. Pandya, Director of Commerce, Industries and Labour has been appointed as Trade Commissioner for London for Baroda State.

NEW EMPIRE
Daily 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GRAND! GIDDY! GOOFY!

Fay, the critics are raving about this picture as "one long series of laughs"!
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FAY WRAY
LIONEL STANDER
A COLUMBIA PICTURE

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BARBARA STANWYCK
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ANNE SHIRLEY
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HARIPURA CONGRESS

Satyamurti Stresses Need Of Postponement To Easter Holidays

NEW DELHI, October 9.

With regard to his motion before the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Calcutta to persuade them to postpone the Haripura Congress Session till the Easter Holidays, Mr. S. Satyamurthi, Secretary of the Congress Party in the Assembly regrets to learn from an Associated Press message from Surat of October 7 that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is not in favour of the postponement.

INACCEPTABLE SUGGESTION.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel himself recognises the difficulty of the Congress members of the Legislatures, if the session of the Congress is held in February.

The Sardar's suggestion to request the Congress Ministers to postpone the sessions of the Legislatures for a week during the coming session is good, so far as it goes, but it ignores the four Provincial Legislatures, where there are no Congress Ministers and the Central Legislature, where there are no Ministers. If anything, it is even more important that in these Provincial Legislatures and Central Legislature, every Congress Member should be in his place to fight the Governments.

WILL HURT NOBODY

Speaking of the Central Legislature there are fifty Congress members, all of whom will be delegates to the Haripura Congress and about thirty of whom will be members of the A. I. C. C.

It is less than fair to them to compel them to give up either their work in the Legislature on behalf of the Congress or their work in assisting in the deliberations of the Haripura Congress.

The postponement of the Haripura session of the Congress to the Easter Holidays will hurt nobody. On the other hand, it will help many. It is to be hoped that the A. I. C. C. at Calcutta will agree to this necessary postponement.

Mr. Satyamurti arrived here this morning from Simla and leaves this evening for Nagpur "en route" to Madras.—A. P.

CONGRESS CABINET

Master Mota Singh's Move For Provincial Representation

LAHORE, October 8.

Master Mota Singh Anadpuri, member A.I.C.C., intends to move a resolution in the forthcoming meeting of A. I. C. C. at Calcutta urging the A.I.C.C. to recommend to the next annual session of the Congress to be held in Haripura that in the future the Working Committee of the A.I.C.C. be constituted in a manner (a) that all Congress Provinces of India be adequately be represented in it, (b) that the A.I.C.C. should elect the members of the Working Committee out of the group of 42 candidates proposed by each Congress Province in proportion of members allotted for them.—United Press.

PERIODICAL PILGRIMAGE TO SHEGAON

Minister Munshi Sees Mahatma

WARDHAGANJ, October 9.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi arrived here this morning and drove to Shegaon where he saw Gandhiji.

When interviewed by the Associated Press, Mr. Munshi said that it was only one of his periodical pilgrimages to the Shegaon Shrine.

Mr. Munshi leaves to-day for Bombay.

Mahatma Gandhi is now better.

Mr. Satyamurti arrives here on Monday morning to see Mahatma Gandhi.—A.P.

RECORD CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP IN C. P.

NAGPUR, October 8.

According to reports received by the Secretary of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee members enrolled till 30th of September in Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda and Bhandara districts will be in neighbourhood of 20,000 this year. This record figure compares very favourably with the quota of 8,000 members completed during the last two years. Final figures have not yet been received.

In Nagpur City it is estimated that over 5,000 members have been enrolled this year.—A. P.

Jawaharlal To Tour N. W. F. R.

Arrangements For Reception

PESHAWAR, Oct. 9.

Brisk preparations are afoot for the reception of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President. A representative reception committee has been formed.

The Executive Committee includes Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan, Chairman, Pandit Raghunath, Hakim Abdul Jalil, Mr. Abdur Rahman and Mr. Salim, Secretaries, Dr. Ghosh, Treasurer, five Vice-Presidents and 27 members including Members of the Legislature, City Fathers and representatives of all shades of public opinion. Citizens are joining the Reception Committee enthusiastically.

Peshawar intends extending a befitting welcome to the Congress President, who is coming to the frontier for the first time.

To-day Mr. Bhanjuram Ghandhi, Finance Minister, left Peshawar on tour and is reaching Dera Ismail Khan to-morrow returning on 14th.

CONGRESS AND LABOUR

Policy Regarding Strikes Explained By Jawaharlal

NEW DELHI, Oct. 10.

Pandit Nehru discussed with local Congress workers the labour problem with special reference to the position which Congress Committees should adopt in the case of strikes.

He explained that Congress Committees could not take direct responsibility for the organisation of strikes.

He emphasised that Trade Unions before launching on strikes should bring their demands and grievances to the notice of the employers and give them sufficient notice.

They should also consult Congress Committees in the matter and notify their demands and grievances publicly to enlist general sympathy for their cause.—A.P.

Jawaharlal Mobbed At Delhi

NEW DELHI, Oct. 10.

A tremendous ovation was accorded to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, when he arrived here this morning at 6-50.

He was mobbed by a surging crowd at Delhi station and Pandit Nehru had to push his way out of the station through the crowds.

Local Congress workers and leaders received and garlanded Pandit Nehru. He then drove straight to late Doctor Ansari's residence where he will stay during the day and leave for Punjab to-night.

The Congress President is determined to take no rest even in this interval for he has agreed to address a public meeting this evening and to tour in some of the villages round Delhi.—United Press.

ALWAR CONGRESSMEN MEET JAWAHAR

NEW DELHI, Oct. 10.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has had a busy time since his arrival here this morning. A deputation of Alwar Congressmen waited on him and discussed a plan of work proposed to be followed in the State.

Pandit Nehru advised them not to precipitate any crisis immediately, but meanwhile strengthen the Congress organisation in the state and divert their energies into a constructive channel. He also advised them to consult the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee in connection with problems arising in the state.—A. P.

Nehru Confers With Ghazanafar Ali

NEW DELHI, Oct. 10.

Mr. Agha Ghazanafarali of Bulandshahr who recently joined the Congress, had a ten minutes consultation with the Congress President regarding Muslim mass contact. He reported that the contact programme was making the slowest progress in the District, and requested the president to visit the place in order to give a fillip to it.—A. P.

Jawaharlal's Punjab Tour

NEW DELHI, Oct. 10.

According to the present programme, Pandit Nehru visits various districts of the Punjab on the 12th and 13th, and attends the Punjab Political Conference at Garhiwala. He will then proceed on a three-day tour of the Frontier Province. His itinerary includes visits to Saharanpur and Bijnour on October 18 and 19.—A.P.

Nehru Has No Time For Alwar Just Now

NEW DELHI, Oct. 10.

A request was made to Pandit Nehru to visit Alwar, but, it is understood, he expressed his inability to do so for three months more owing to preoccupations.

NO FAITH IN MUSLIM LEAGUE

Azad Party's Militant Policy Against League

LUCKNOW, Oct. 7.

Placing the Quoran and the sword in front of him on the dais Maulana Yunus Khalidi addressed a meeting of the Azad Muslim League last night in Bilochpura.

The Quoran, he said, was his programme while the sword will get him his rights. Further elucidating he said that Muslims should keep strong enough and no one could keep from their rights. The meeting passed a resolution expressing their want of faith in the Muslim League.

The meeting strongly protested against the alleged attitude of Raja Mahmudabad, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim League Session, in writing a letter to Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier, asking him not to announce Government's decision on the Madhe Sahaba Committee Report for another month as he expected some compromise might be reached between the two sections in the meantime.

It appears that a certain amount of counter propaganda is being carried on between the Muslim League and Azad Muslim League parties in Lucknow and disturbances have also occurred at their meeting recently.

A suggestion was made by some Muslim League Representatives at last night's meeting that the representatives of both the groups should sit together, discuss their points of view fully and come to a compromise. The suggestion was, however, not accepted and the audience demanded that problems pertaining to the public should be discussed before the public and not behind closed doors between a few persons.—A. P.

SIR THOMAS STEWART'S AERIAL TOUR

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

Sir Thomas Stewart, member-in-charge Department of Industries Labour leaves Simla on Oct. 20 on a short visit to Peshawar. He will return to Delhi on the 25th.

Sir Thomas Stewart accompanied by Mr. F. Tymms, Director of Civil Aviation, and Mr. A. Brebner, Chief Engineer, Central P. W. D., will fly in the 'Star of India' on Oct. 27 on an aerial tour of Lahore, Karachi, Bombay, Poona and several small stations returning to New Delhi on 5th November, they will leave New Delhi, on the 27th for Lahore, on 28th they will visit Multan, Jacobabad and Padidan and will arrive at Karachi the same evening. Leaving Karachi on the 31st for Bombay they will visit "en route" Bughal, Bhim, Bhuj, Baroda and Ahmedabad. They will arrive in Poona on 2nd November, returning the same evening to Bombay. Leaving Bombay on 4th November they will visit "en route" to Delhi, Baroda and Jodhpur.

Hubli Harijan Balika Ashram

HUBLI, (By Mail).

The second anniversary of the Harijan Balika Ashram Hubli, was celebrated on Thursday, 30th September, at the Ashram premises. Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande presided.

Mr. V. V. Patil presented the annual report of the working of the institution during the past year. The report states that there were 29 girls in the Ashram who were taught useful handicrafts to enable them to earn their living in after life. Spinning is taught in the school and arrangements are being made to introduce weaving also. Mr. Patil appealed for funds to the extent of Rs. 3,000 annually, of which the Central Harijan Board gave Rs. 1,000 a year.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande dwelt on the duty of the caste Hindus in wiping out the sin of untouchability from the Hindu fold and asked the Hindus to cultivate the spirit of toleration towards the Harijans. He paid in this connection a glowing tribute to the Premier, the Hon. Mr. Kher for his Harijan elevation work for the last so many years.

Mrs. Nagamma Patil proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Deshpande.—A.P.

MINISTERS' TIME IS VALUABLE

Mahatma's Warning To Public

Mahatma Gandhi writes in the "Harijan".

This is the gist of the conversation of a visitor:

"You may not know what Ministers have to go through just now. Congressmen, having abjured office for seventeen years, suddenly find that their own chosen representatives are in possession of powers which they had voluntarily surrendered before. They do not know what to do with these representatives. They smother them with addresses and entertainments and, as often as not, they demand interviews with them as a matter of right and present them with all kinds of suggestions and sometimes even ask for petty favours."

VALUABLE TIME

This is the best way to disable the Ministers from doing real service to the country. They are new to their work. A conscientious Minister has no time for receiving addresses and honours, or for making speeches in return for fulsome or deserved praise. Nor have they time for interviewers whom they do not invite, or who they think are not going to help them in their work. In theory, a leader of democracy holds himself at the beck and call of the public. It is but right that he should do so. But he dare not do so at the sacrifice of the duty imposed upon him by the public. Ministers will cut a sorry figure if they do not master, or are not allowed by the public to master, the work entrusted to them. An Education Minister has to have all his wits about him if he is to evolve a policy in keeping with the requirements of the country. An Excise Minister will prove a disastrous failure if he does not attend to the constructive side of prohibition. And so will a Finance Minister who, in spite of the handicap created for him by the India Act and in spite of the voluntary surrender of the Excise Revenue, will not balance his budget. It requires a juggler in figures to be able to do so. These are but illustrations. Every ministerial office requires almost the same vigilance, care and study as the three I have mentioned.

A WORD TO PUBLIC

It would have been easy for them, if they had simply to read and sign papers put before them by the permanent Service. But it is not easy to study every document and think out and originate new policies. Their gesture of simplicity, necessary as it was as a preliminary, will avail them nothing if they will not show requisite industry, ability, integrity, impartiality, and an infinite capacity for mastering details. It would be well, therefore, if the public will exercise self-restraint in the matter of giving addresses, seeking interviews or writing to them long epistles.

Bihar Kisan Conference

PATNA, Oct. 8.

At the meeting of the Provincial Kisan Sabha, held to-day at Patna, Pandit Jadunandan Sharma, President of the Gaya District Congress Committee was declared elected President for the next session of the Bihar Provincial Kisan Conference which will be held at Bachwara.—United Press.

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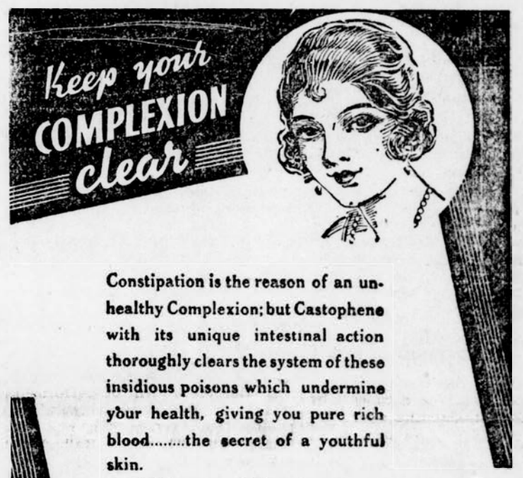

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Ashwin Sud 7, 1993.
Muslim: Shaban 6, 1356.
Parsi: Ardibehest 6, 1307.
Hightide: 3-33; 15-02.
Lowtide: 9-29; 21-10.
Sunrise: 6h. 32m.
Sunset: 6h. 20m.

Municipal Corporation: 3-40 p.m.

Wednesday, October 13.

Municipal Standing Committee. 4-10 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

THE YOUTH'S ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the managing committee of the above Association will be held to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. at the Congress Socialist Party's Office, Dadabhai Manzil, Congress House.

SARVAJANIK DURGA PUJA

To-day (Monday): Saptami Puja, 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. Arati, 7-15 p.m. Theatrical Performance, 8 p.m.

NEAR GOVERDHANDAS MANSION, PAREL

To-day (Monday): Saptami Puja, 7 a.m. to 12 noon; Arati, 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.: Theatrical performance, "Sindhu Gaurav" 8-30 p.m.

GOVT. CENTRAL PRESS INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYEES UNION

An extraordinary general meeting of the workers of the Government Central Press will be held in the People's Jinnah Hall today (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the situation and to devise ways and means for getting speedy redress. Mr. S. C. Joshi, M.L.C., President of the Union, will preside and Mr. S. V. Parulekar, M.L.A., and others will address the meeting.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN SOUTH INDIAN SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the above Society, there will be a concert by Smt. Lakshmi Ganesha Iyer today (Monday) at 8-15 p.m. at C. K. P. Hall, Khar.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

There will be a grand musical entertainment by Sangeetha Vidwan Maharajapuram Viswanathaier—Vocal, Koranad Govindaraju—Violin and Umayalpuram Ganesa Aiyar—Mridangam at 4-30 p.m. on Thursday the 14th instant at the Eyramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, G.I.P.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY, DADAR: "Garden of Allah". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL: "Shall We Dance". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL: "Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR: "Three Cheers For Love". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Wah-Ri-Duniya". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA: Daily Change of Programme.
MAJESTIC: "Premveer". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA: "Khan Bahadur". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE: "They Met in a Taxi". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE: "Milap". Daily at 5 8 and 10-45 p.m
PLAZA: "Gangavataran". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL: "Wee Willie Winkie". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY: "Savitri". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "Saratoga". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
WEST END: "A Tale of Yesterday". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

ADVOCATE CHINIWALLA'S LECTURE

The 17th lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (Vol. II) will be given by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwalla, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadyset House, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

A meeting of the General Council of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party will be held tomorrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Party Office.

JAIN VIDYARTHI SANGHA

A "Rasotsava" will be performed in aid of the above institution to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at Bhangwadi Theatre, Kalbadevi. Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai will preside on the occasion.

The programme contains 'garbas', some select scenes from "Shamkita Hridaya" by Sjt. Ramanlal V. Desai, a new comic based on the council election, various "nrityas" by Mr. Navin Desai and his party, melodious Indian Orchestras, Ras, etc.

Tickets vary from Rs. 5 to annas 9 and can be had at the theatre.

MUSLIM LEAGUE AND CONGRESS CABINET

General Committee's Resolutions

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League sends us the following resolutions passed by the General Committee of the League for publication:—

(1) This General Committee of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League, while regretting certain incidents of violence on the past of some individuals, deprecates the enforcement of the ruthlessly repressive policy resorted to recently by the British Government in Palestine, and once more calls and urges upon the British people to carry out their promise to meet the legitimate demands for the independence of the homeland of the Arabs; and thus allay the feelings and sentiments which are so deeply stirred throughout the Musalman world for the just cause of the Arabs

LEAGUE AND NOORIE

(2) This General Committee of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League is of the opinion that Mr. Noorie has signed the creed and pledge of the Congress party after his election contrary to the wishes and opinion of the general Musalman public and also of the voters of his own constituency and that he certainly does not enjoy the confidence of the overwhelming majority of the Musalman representatives of the Assembly. In these circumstances he should resign his seat and stand again on the ticket of the Congress, the creed and pledge of which he has now signed.

"UNFAIR ADVANTAGE"

(3) The General Committee of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League depricates the action and tactics of the Congress and Mr. Hafiz Mohamed Ibrahim in the latter continuing to hold his office as Minister while seeking re-election on the Congress ticket to the U. P. Assembly. It is the opinion of the Committee that his continuance in office while contesting his election is highly wrong and gives him an unfair and undue advantage over his rival candidates.

CIVIC ADDRESS

(4) This General Committee of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League requests all Muslim members of the Bombay Corporation and in particular those who are members of the Muslim League to oppose the motion for presenting an address to the Council of Ministers of the Government of Bombay as this can only be interpreted as a vote of confidence in the Ministry.

SOCIALIST STUDY CAMP

The Study Camp organized by the Congress Socialist Party will commence work from to-day (Monday). Sjt. P. H. Patwardhan will perform the opening ceremony at Juhu to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. The camp is located at the Jamnalal Bajaj Plot at the extreme end of Juhu near the bungalow of Mr. Narottam Morarji. Tents have been put up and the Campers will lead a real camp life from the 11th to 18th October, the duration of the Camp.

Quite a number of Campers will start from the Grant Road Station by the 3-38 p.m. train which reaches Santa Cruz at 4-07 p.m. Arrangements have been made to take the Campers from there in bus.

Those wishing to join the Camp should communicate with the Organiser, Mr Yusuf Meherally, at the Congress Socialist Party Office, Dadabhai Manzil, Congress House, Girgaum.

Mrs. Captain's Thanks

Mrs. Perinben Captain, President of the Girgaum District Congress Committee writes to say that it is the bounden duty of the president of the Committee to thanks all those who are responsible for making the Khadi Gramodyoga and Swadeshi Exhibition organised by the Committee during the Gandhi Jayanti Week, the great success that it was

Rohit Mehta's Call To Gujarat Youths

Central League Revived: Move For Building Up Strong Movement

Mr. Rohit Mehta, the well-known Youth League leader of Gujarat, writes:—

Unfortunately attempts are being made by certain people in Gujarat to spread wrong notions about the Central Youth League of Gujarat which has been revived recently. As one connected with this organization from its very start and as one responsible for its present revival, I owe a duty to the public in general and to the young people of Gujarat in particular to lay before them correct facts about this organization.

The Gujarat Central Youth League was started at Surat on 31-5-31 and a Central Executive was elected in the meeting held that very day at Surat under the presidentship of Mr Morarji Desai. The committee held two meetings at Surat and one meeting at Baroda on 16-8-1937 There were several sub-committees appointed to do the work of propaganda, to collect funds and to hold a Youth Conference of Gujarat. The sub-committees had done some very good pioneering work and information about scores of Youth Leagues in different parts of Gujarat was collected After having collected this information the Executive Committee has drafted a Constitution to be placed before the Youth Conference. I might state here that this Constitution was drafted definitely on the principle of Federation so that various Youth Leagues in Gujarat might affiliate themselves with the Central League I know that several Youth Leagues had shown willingness to affiliate themselves to it and the most important instance in point is that of the Ahmedabad Youth League the premier Youth Organization of Gujarat

BAN AND REVIVAL.

The Central Youth League was declared unlawful and has been restored only recently by the present Congress Ministry. Once again the old workers of this League as also the new Youth workers of Gujarat have thought proper to revive this League. Invitations were issued to several old and new workers It has been mentioned in certain quarters that Mr. Morarji was not invited to the meeting which considered the question of revival It was not due to oversight that Mr. Morarji was not invited But as he is now out of the Gujarat Youth Movement, the organizers of the meeting did not think it necessary to invite him

I am really sorry to note that some of the Youth workers who have recently come into public life of Gujarat have been opposing the efforts of centralising the Gujarat Youth activities My greater regret is that a seasoned worker like Mr. Induprasad Bhatt should have rusheo to the press without making proper enquiries from me. I would have very willingly supplied him all the information he wanted on the point. This tendency of rushing to the press is really to be deplored I request all youth workers of Gujarat to strengthen this Youth organization so that a really powerful Youth movement can emerge in Gujarat independent of all party politics.

Aligarh University

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, Oct. 10.

The Registrar, Muslim University, Aligarh, writes:—

Aligarh Muslim University will reopen after Summer Vacations on October 18th Admissions commenced on October 10th and will close on October 18.

Political Situation In Sind

HIDAYATULLAH GOVT.'S SHAKY POSITION

Increasing Strength Of Congress

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Oct. 7.

Sind shares with Bengal, the Punjab and Assam the misfortune of being ruled by a non-Congress Ministry With the formation and functioning of Congress Ministries in six and now seven Provinces, there has been a growing feeling among the general public here that if Sind also had a Congress Ministry, things would be far better for them But in Sind the position is peculiar. The legislature has a membership of 60. The Congress Party numbers only 7. The total number of general seats were 19. The Muslim seats provided no scope for a Congress victory at the time of last elections. Hence the limited strength of the Congress Party

GOVT. BLOC

The party formation in the Sind legislature is interesting. There are 5 groups including the Congress. The Government bloc is made up of 3 groups. First, the group which stands by the Chief Minister, Sir Ghulam Hussain. This group has no definite party programme It is a non-descript conglomeration of individuals who find it to their interest to attach themselves to the Chief Minister. The second group in the Ministerial bloc supports the second Muslim Minister Mir Bandeh Ali Khan This group also has no clear political programme, but it has a kind of party cohesion based on tribal affinity Its members belong to the Baloch tribe whose chieftains ruled over Sind before the British The third group in the Governmental bloc is a jumble of 12 Hindus who are otherwise split into sub-groups but are held together by the psychology of belonging to a nervous minority.

THE OPPOSITION.

The Opposition bloc consists mainly of the Congress bloc of 7 and the United Party of 12 and 2 Independent members. The Congress bloc has a clear political and economic programme, being the Congress programme which it is endeavouring to carry out with the backing of public which is becoming more and more Congress-minded In the last two sessions of the Sind legislature the small Congress Party was the only one which was sure of its ground. Consequently, the stand it took on every question determined to a large extent the final shape of decisions in the legislature. As a matter of fact the August session clearly showed that the Government could not carry out its legislative programme because of the opposition put up and organised by the Congress The influence of the Congress Party and of the Congress organisation in the Provinces is much greater than its numerical strength This influence is growing as the Congress is adopting for immediate action, a programme which touches the masses direct and affects their daily life. This was illustrated particularly by the manner in which the Government had to drop its proposals for increased land assessment and for conferring on the police more powers to deal with the owners of carts and carriages. The resistance organised by the Congress on such issues has done a tremendous natural and automatic propaganda for the Congress and secured for it unknown adherence in distant places far out of direct contact with Congressmen.

THE UNITED PARTY.

The United Party is wholly Muslim in its membership. It was led by Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Ex-Minister, who was a rival of the present Chief Minister for that post His unexpected defeat in the last elections left the Party without its leader But as it contains more progressive elements, it has functioned as the opposition. In point of fact it is the larger of the two groups who constitute the opposition In programme also it is advanced. Some of its members have a sincere sympathy with the people but its personnel is anything but homogeneous from the point of view of out-look on communal and economic problems Its leadership is fairly strong but its following yet lacks political virility. It has, however, stood shoulder to shoulder with the Congress, which, without its co-operation, would not have secured success on many matters Similarly some of the issues raised in the legislature by the members of the United Party found their staunch supporters in the Congress Party and thus the two groups were found in frequent alliance

DIVISION SHIRKED.

The peculiarity of the functioning of the Sind legislature is that with most members having no clear political and economic programme, the popular issues raised by the Congress or the United Party often made large breaches within the ranks of the Ministerial bloc. On many occasions the bloc shook and quivered and on one or two occasions it broke. The Government never dared to risk a straight division. Sometimes adventitious help saved it from defeat. Sometimes Government members spoke against the Government. And so the Government governed by yielding to or compromising with or dodging the opposition.

The above survey, however, shows the unstability of things in the Sind legislature. At the same time the Congress Party is too small to run the Government on wholly Congress lines. Even the coalition of any lasting character can only result from a compromise in programme with the United Party and with a section of the discontended minority group now forming part of the Ministerial bloc. The political convictions of several members of these parties are so vague and unfirm that the coalition will be a great venture and, if things take an ill turn, it may become misadventure.

Developments in the majority Provinces have not been without material effect on public opinion in Sind. And developments in the other minority Provinces may alter the complexion of things in this Province also. Whether this would lead to any big change in action it is impossible now to say.

I have dealt with mere merits of the question The problem of coalition Ministries in which the Congress can be a partner is a matter of policy for the Congress to decide, and beyond the scope of this review There are however, great dangers in the formation of such Ministries where the Congress is in a very small minority.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM ANNUAL MEETING

Discussion On Draft Constitution Postponed

Discussion on the draft constitution of the Anjuman-i-Islam was postponed to October 17th, after three hours' deliberation, at the annual general meeting of the Anjuman at the Anjuman Hall Bombay, on Sunday. Mr Osman Sobani presided Consideration of the draft constitution was taken clause by clause on a motion passed at the meeting.

Eight members were elected to the Managing Committee. They are Mr. M. T. Memon, Mr. R. F. Munshi. Moulana Mohommed Irfan, Moulvi A. R. Khan Dr. Bazlur-Rehman, Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, A. A. Jasdanwalla and M. A. Hasan.

An amendment to refer the Draft Constitution to the Committee which was appointed on March 14 last, with additional members for revision having been defeated its consideration was taken up clause by clause.

The meeting had considered and passed with verbal amendments only four clauses, when its adjournment to Sunday next was moved and adopted.

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Week-End Cricket

TARANT PLAYS FOR BANDRA GYM.

Hussain's Unbeaten Century For Islam Gym.

A feature of this week-end cricket was M. Hussain's unbeaten century for the Islam Gymkhana, in their one-day fixture against the Bandra Gymkhana. Hussain remained unbeaten with 103. The match, however, resulted in a draw.

The visitors batting first scored 176 runs for 8 wickets, to which the Islam Gymkhana replied with 208 for 5 wickets.

Grandfather Frank Tarant, the famous veteran cricketer assisted the Bandra Gymkhana and remained not out with his 28

At the Catholic Gymkhana, the Rest XI, led by A. S. DeMello defeated the Minerva Cricket Club from Madras by 67 runs on the result of the first innings.

TALL SCORING AT HINDU GYMKHANA.

A good crowd had gathered at the Hindu Gym. have to see their ideal batsman V M. Merchant, assisting the Hindu Gymkhana against the Banker's Cricket Club.

The latter who batted first ran up a big total of 310 runs. the chief scorers being A. S. Naknoda 59, C. H. Banker 35, E. Hans 73, N. M. Merchant 51, and Khambhata 41.

The Hindu Gymkhana also shaped well in batting. They had made 201 for the loss of 8 wickets at the close of play this evening.

The following are the scores: —

AT ISLAM GYMKHANA.
BANDRA GYMKHANA.

F. K. Nariman 16, A. C. Pereira, 2, W. T. Fernandes 45, F. Warne 0, H. N. Contractor 40, V B. Mukadam 0, J. N. Carvalho 10, F. Tarant (not out) 28, H K. Nariman 2, H. Athognious (not out) 12, Extras 21, Total 176 for 8 wickets.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Surti 63, Ibrahim 7, M. Hussain (not out) 103, A. Peerbhoy 21, Y. Laliji 0, M. Kassim 2, Hasanmia (not out) 0 Extras 12, Total 208 for 5 wickets.

THE REST XI 1ST INNINGS.

Sunita 7 Kadam 16, Harris 10, D'Avoine 21 Hazare 29, Shaw 12, Dr. Saldanha 15, DeMello 2, Bhalekar 12 Manoharan (not out) 19, Bhasker 0, Extras 8, Total 150.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Amar Singh 7 for 60; Hyder Ali 2 for 62; Loganathan 0 for 13 and Devan 0 for 7

MINERVA CRICKET CLUB, MADRAS (1ST INNINGS.)

Mohanam 1 V R. Ratan 0. Nayenswami 2, M. S Gopal 18, Ram Singh 0, Hyder Ali 34, Loganathan 10, Krishnaswami 3, Parankusham 3 R. R. Naidu 2, Deenan 1, Extras 9, Total 83.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Hazare 24 for 3; A. S. DeMello 32 for 3; J. Harris 3 for 14.

REST XI 2ND INNINGS.

Sunita, 0 Kadam 5, Balekar 27, D'Avoine 0, Hazare 47 Shaw 6, Harris (not out) 3, Dr Saldanha 2, Extras 7, Total 107 for 7 wickets.

(Ram Singh 4 for 18).

MINERVA CRICKET CLUB, MADRAS (2ND INNINGS.)

Mohanam 26, Hyder Ali 8, Narayenswami 26, Gopal 3, Na-Singh 6, V R Ratan 7, Loganatham 1, Krishnaswami 0, Parankusam (not out) 1, Deenan (not out) 4, Total 81 for 8 wickets.

AT HINDU GYMKHANA.
BANKER'S C. C.

A. S. Nakhoda 59, C. H. Banker 35, E. Alloo 8, E Madari 0, E. Hans 73, N. M Merchant 51, E. Esmail 20, P. N. Khambhata 41, M. K. Pathan 4, M J Bhatt (not out) 0, Lalhans 6 Extras 13, Total 310.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

V. M Merchant 48, Pawasker 3, Naik 4, L. B Kenny 29, Wadker 52, Gore 18, Patil 1, Mehta 29, D. Koppiker (not out) 0, Katrecha 11, Extras 5, Total 201 for 8 wickets.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1937

A WORLD MENACE

That Fascism and Imperialism are but the two phases of the same spirit of insatiable greed for power and thirst for "glory" is being vividly demonstrated by the united front which the three Powers most dominated by this spirit to-day are seeking to present to a world that has little sympathy with their sinister ideology. Cherishing the same dreams of self-aggrandisement and being in the same boat so to say, in respect of the methods by which they propose to realise their dreams, it is but natural that Italy, Germany and Japan should feel the necessity of linking their destinies and declaring their affinities with, and friendship for, one another. Possibly they realise that singly they would not be able to pursue their aims in the face of a hostile and resenting world, but that together they might succeed in the bluffing and bullying game—especially, since they know that other imperialist Powers, possessing a guilty conscience as they do, will not have the inclination to offer any active opposition. Italy, in particular, appears to have realised this to the greatest extent among the three Powers, and that is why she is on the one hand, refusing to parley with other European Powers on the Spanish issue without the company of Germany, and, on the other, conveying assurances of friendship and co-operation to Japan in the latter's aggression against China. These moves are inspired as much by motives of self-interest as by a desire to strengthen the hands of friends who are animated by similar ideals and are engaged in a similar game.

Duty Of The People

The linking of hands by Italy, Germany and Japan, for the purpose of carrying out their sinister plans of aggression against the weaker nations, regardless of the sufferings which they might inflict and in defiance of all international morality, must give rise to serious concern in all quarters of the world which value the peaceful progress of humanity. President Roosevelt has sounded a note of alarm and warning against the rising tide of Fascism and Imperialism which cannot be ignored without peril to humanity. The butchery on mass-scale which is being carried on in China and Spain, regardless of the protests raised all the world over, should make all nations realise that if this state of things continues for a few years, the whole of humanity will be involved in a holocaust from which it will be able to emerge only as a mutilated and paralysed organization. A greater menace is facing the world to-day than any in its past history. It would appear as if the lessons of the last Great War have been utterly lost on the nations and their Governments. To bring about such a dangerous state of things both the peoples and their rulers have contributed in an equal measure—the former by not exercising their proper choice of, and control over their rulers, and the latter by pinning their faith more to secret diplomacy and use of violence than to open parleys and agreements and recourse to reason and non-violent ways of achieving one's ends. Having allowed a free hand all this while to diplomats to shape their destinies as they liked, the peoples of the various countries of the world, now alarmed at the portents of a new catastrophe, are, like children crying over spilt milk. Their first concern, in every country, should be to wipe the board clean of such "statesmen" and to assert their right to appoint men of their own choice to administer the national affairs. Freedom and independence are the first two essentials of a strong and healthy nation and only when nations have acquired such strength will they be able to counter the menace of Fascism-cum-Imperialism, which is threatening the existence of weaker peoples in many parts of the world. A country like India, held in bondage, can never be safe from the aggression of Fascistic and Imperialistic Powers. She must acquire strength to defend her existence and that strength can come only through her complete independence, when she will be able to arm herself for defence in the most effective manner she deems fit.

Boycott Japanese Goods

The immediate necessity to counter the menace which is threatening to engulf humanity is to take concerted measures to make nations which are the aggressors realise that they cannot violate with impunity the laws of humanity and international treaties. The League of Nations came into being to render such realization easy of accomplishment, but, unfortunately, owing to the duplicity and timidity of the majority of the framers of the Constitution of League, the sanctions behind the latter, have remained a dead letter. If the League had been functioning in the manner it was originally meant to function, an immediate economic blockade of countries like Italy and Japan, which are defying the rest of the world to do its worst, would have been promptly declared and, like Germany during the last War, these nations would have given up their campaigns of aggression. Even now it is not out of the range of possibility for countries like France United States, the British Empire and some other members of the League of Nations to make a united stand against the Fascistic and Imperialistic menace and declare an economic blockade against them. President Roosevelt has hinted at such a blockade and American and British Labour has approved of the idea. If only the British Government gives the lead, France and other signatories to the Nine-Power Treaty—or at least the majority of them—are sure to fall in a line. India will wholeheartedly endorse such an economic boycott. The loss of the Indian, British, American and other markets will deal a deadly blow to Japan and cripple her financial resources to such an extent that she will have to call a halt in her mad career in China. But will British statesmen have the courage to give such a lead? We have grave doubts of the Chamberlain Government doing anything of the sort. But whether that Government and other Governments give such a lead or not, it is open to the peoples of all these countries to enforce, on their own account, a boycott of Japanese goods, as suggested by the leading British Liberal organ, the "News Chronicle". India, as suggested by the President of the Congress, owes a sacred duty to China to stand by her in her present travail and Indians cannot help the Chinese better than by a country-wide boycott of Japanese goods, of which India imports enormous quantities. The Japanese threat of retaliation by boycotting Indian cotton need not be taken seriously. The Indian mills can absorb most of indigenous cotton, as they should do. It is to be hoped that the A. I. C. C. when it meets in a few days will take up the suggestion seriously and give a desired lead to the nation in this respect.

Congress And The Masses

Reports from various parts of the country show that many more Congress members have been enlisted this year than in the last several years. The number of members enrolled in Bombay City is much larger than in any year during the last decade. Maharashtra has more than fulfilled its resolve to enlist one lakh of members, having enlisted before the end of September 1,20,000 members. The United Provinces, Gujarat and the Punjab are also reported to have done very well but we doubt if any province can beat Bihar's record of four and a half lakhs of members. A most welcome feature of this year is the recruitment of a larger number of workers and peasants of all communities. Particularly gratifying is the fact that in every province far more Muslims have joined the Congress this year than during the last many years except perhaps during the hectic days of Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements of 1921. Though the 30th of September was the last day for enlisting members qualified to vote at the next Congress election, ordinary enlistment should be continued particularly among the masses of the minority communities. The presence of such members in large numbers in the Congress cannot but simplify the task of settling the communal problem. The task of enlistment will be made considerably easier and more fruitful if the procedure is simplified by, among other ways, allowing old members to renew their membership by only paying the annual subscription of four annas or its equivalent in approved products of cottage industries.

Necessary as it is to enlist a large number of members, it is vastly more necessary to foster in them the spirit of co-operation with the Congress in every one of its activities. Indeed, every Congress member should be made to realise that he should be an active centre of Congress influence in his neighbourhood. This is possible only if numerous Congress workers carry on some kind of constructive work or other. It is the common bond of common pursuits and interests that can truly and fully organise the masses under Congress lead. On the other hand it is utterly unhelpful merely to talk vaguely of mass organisation, to excite the masses with vain hopes, without doing anything to feed or clothe them, or otherwise serve their immediate needs.

There are vast possibilities for the Congress constructive programme, particularly in the provinces where Congress Cabinets are in power. In these provinces there can be a great deal of co-operation between official and non-official Congress workers and such co-operation is essential. Every Provincial Government has very inadequate resources, while the Congress is pledged to many vast reforms like prohibition and mass education, which are impossible without non-official co-operation on an extensive scale. Schemes of such co-operation are being formulated in the U. P. Bihar and Orissa, and the same will be done in other Congress provinces ere long. But without waiting indefinitely for pucca schemes to be recommended by higher authorities, district Congress Committees should straightway gather the requisite number of volunteers and commence work in urgent activities like prohibition. The tasks of Congress Committees in non-Congress provinces may be harder but their achievements will be worthier as they will inevitably lead non-Congress Governments to follow the Congress programmes and policies.

INDIAN SCOUTS

Control From Imperial Headquarters Not Wanted

By ARIES

Of all the loyalties demanded by the Chief Scout of India from the Indian scouts, one is unable to understand his anxiety that India should be loyal to the Imperial Headquarters. Loyalty to the founder may be necessary from a sentimental and touching point of view, loyalty to the International Headquarters may be essential to maintain the world background of the movement, but why loyalty to the Imperial Headquarters in England? Is not the Indian Headquarters capable of managing its own affairs? The theory of trusteeship may suit the Imperialistic lingo of the British Empire, but the same applied to Scouting lays axe to the very root of the Scout Ideal.

White Elephant.

The Imperial Headquarters is an irresponsible and costly white elephant which does not inspire confidence or friendliness. Frankly this machinery has been set up in England, bossed by the Chief Scout of the World, to direct the destiny of the Scout Movements in countries of the British Empire. This machinery is meant to inject into the Movement what the Provincial Commissioner for Madras called "the Imperial serum."

Indian Scouts have fundamental objections to the very existence of the Imperial Headquarters and this Headquarters should be replaced by National Headquarters in all Dominions owing allegiance to the International Bureau at Geneva. If the other Dominions do not desire this—South Africa has already got nothing to do with the Imperial Headquarters—then India cannot be asked to maintain the Imperialist link because other Dominions, for the sake of selfish advantages, want to cling to it. India has no relation, on the basis of equality and reciprocity, with the Scouts of other Dominions, and she does not desire to be tagged on to the rest of the Dominions for the benefit of the Imperial Headquarters, and incidentally for the benefit of British Imperialism.

Utter Autocracy

The Imperial Headquarters is not a responsible or representative body. It is an utter autocracy in which Indian Scouts are neither democratically or undemocratically represented. It has arrogated to itself to be the brain and the seat of power of

(Continued on page 9 Col. 3)

OUR LONDON LETTER

LONDON, Oct. 2.
(By Air Mail).

If it is the survival of the fittest, the amalgamation of the 'Daily Telegraph' and the 'Morning Post' brings British journalism into the phase of a homeric struggle for stately exposition of Conservative policy. In the contest the "Manchester Guardian" is bound to have a distinguished career, because of its consistent support of causes justified by the sequel of events. The "Morning Post," first published in 1772, recorded events, like the Declaration of Independence in America, the decapitation of the French Monarchy, the Triumph and Tragedy of the Crimean War and several of the other historic incidents that preceded the Kipling Era. If a small comparison is permissible I recall the obsolescent plight of the "Englishmen," which after a career of spread-eagle Imperialism and the advocacy of the cause of planters had to merge itself in the "Statesman" of Calcutta.

Lord Camrose states that the unification has resulted in a special appeal to "the Constitutional" policy of Great Britain, a phrase which seems to have a different significance from the Conservative tradition as known in the Primrose League. Serious journalism in Great Britain is definitely at a discount. There is demand from all sides for freak stories and the compromise level is the venue of contest between the "Daily Herald" and the "News Chronicle". All British newspapers are so preoccupied with little things that there is very little to write home about. Personally the most grotesque and inartistic feature of the absorption of the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Morning Post" is ridiculous combination the captain gives of its future career, but Fleet Street refers to it as the dailpost comedy.

Indo-British Trade

The "Manchester Guardian" is concerned about the deadlock or the stand-still reached in the negotiations between Indian representatives and the British Board of Trade concerning a new trade treaty. Indian representatives have not been lax in the advocacy that the accommodation of foreign goods should be balanced by the room for exports in other countries. The principal representatives of our delegation have come here with the bearings of India's export connections abroad. They have not been idle, speculating on the course of events or indifferent to the interests of the tyot. Truth to tell, there has been the whisper of the Indian case being held over for subsidiary argument with the proposal of the British Foreign Office to secure a commercial treaty with the United States which would react upon India's willingness to take more of American manufactures, now indifferently handled by Great Britain in the stress of Britain's armament production.

Parliament will presently meet, but the papers are full of minor stories about Ministers girding up their loins against the aggression of Italy, the violence of Japan and the mysterious airs of Herr Hitler who wants to deepen the mystery by the menace of a return visit to Rome. In England itself the practice of gas-masks is held on an insignificant scale as compared with the "Blacking" of Berlin and the cheaper rehearsals against air raids of Paris. Mr. Winston Churchill who has returned from his long deserved holiday, is going to put a number of questions on the capacity of the British Island to work air-craft machines against invading formations. There is very little of jingoism in England since the monopoly seems to have been robbed by foreign Powers.

Boycott Of Japanese Goods

Is the boycott of Japan as a protest against air bombing of non-Combatants altogether favourable to India? Powers, with greater capacity of punitive action, seem content only with verbal protestations if Japanese goods are renounced, the gap might be filled by German and Italian toys next Christmas in India. Fifty-two nations at Geneva have denounced the ruthlessness of Japan a nation which virtuously carries out her mission of shouldering "The Yellowman's Burden". Nearly 18 months ago the same League fulminated against a country called Italy before whom Mr. Neville Chamberlain stands as a guilty schoolboy cap in hand. Mussolini at Berlin referred to the condemnation of Abyssinian atrocities as an infamous crime against a rising nation. The world has become more and more face-hardened, and victory goes to the strong.

Gandhi Jayanti

London has for the moment recovered from a debauch of speculation, nearly the worst experienced since 1931. No open bankruptcies have been reported but sound critics like "Truth" have entered a salutary warning against over-trading in shares connected with base metals. The trade in the supply of amunitions to Madrid, Valencia Tangiers, Rome, Tunnis Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan has been embraced by the manufacturers who control the murder business called war. As I type my eleventh hour report there is the celebration of the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, the one resolute exponent of non-violence against the dynamite era. In the face of violence all over the world it is hard for us to establish its "inefficacy" or its "efficacy". Lawrence Housman, who presides over the meeting to-day in Whitfield Church and Livingstone Hall is for the Gandhian Era, the real messenger which Baden-Powell happens to be among the worshippers of the Empire.

Indian Airman To Cross The Atlantic

From Our Own Correspondent

Indian Airman's Enterprise

A goodly crowd of hundred Indians, men, women and children, were present at the Taj Mahal restaurant in Leicester-square last night in response to the invitation of Mr and Mrs Nehra to give a hearty send-off to Mr. G. P. Nair, who has proclaimed his intention to span the Atlantic like Col. Lindberg. Mr Nair is a smart and breezy individual who communicates to you the full confidence of his enterprise. With a small machine carrying 145 gallons of pure petrol he hopes to do the hop from America to India after

(Continued on page 9 Col 4)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

CIVIC ADDRESS TO CABINET

The resolution to be moved today in the Bombay Municipal Corporation to present an address to the Ministers deserves to be passed unhesitatingly and unanimously. It is not primarily a question of honouring the Cabinet or of expressing confidence in it. A Cabinet in which the whole electorate has expressed its confidence can very well do without fresh tokens of esteem or confidence. A civic address to a Ministry is to be valued as giving the local body concerned a suitable opportunity to place its needs before the Government, and to elicit the latter's attitude towards them. It is on such grounds that local bodies hitherto presented addresses to the Governors, but now it is more appropriate to substitute in their place Ministers who are wholly responsible for the progress of local self-government. We regret that the General Committee of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League has passed a resolution asking Muslim members of the Corporation to oppose the motion for the presentation of the address on the ground that "this can only be interpreted as a vote of confidence in the Minister." We regret the resolution because in passing it the Committee has only stultified itself.

NAZI PROPAGANDA

An idea of the enormous outlay on propaganda in foreign countries which the Nazi Government is making is to be had from the figures which a Stockholm newspaper has recently published. According to this journal the Nazi Foreign Organization maintains 37 newspapers in the United States and South America, while £400,000 is spent yearly in Austria to maintain 200 "illegal centres". The expenditure in some of the leading countries of the world is stated to be as follows:—

North America	...	£320,000
South America	....	£160,000
Switzerland	....	£60,000
Holland	....	£120,000
Sweden	....	£40,000
Belgium	....	£56,000
Denmark	....	£16,000
Finland	....	£16,000
Roumania	....	£40,000
Great Britain	....	£12,000
Greece	....	£5,000

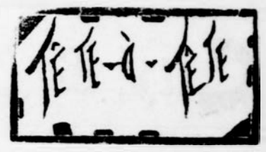
Unknown sums are spent in France, Spain and Soviet Russia. There is no doubt that a goodly amount is being spent for Nazi propaganda in India too. There are two publicity agencies, at Delhi and Madras, which are subsidized, if not entirely maintained, by Nazi funds. Then there is direct propaganda carried on from Nazi offices in Berlin, Munich and other centres. A regular flood of propagandist literature is let loose on India by all these agencies, which must cost the Nazi Foreign Organization a considerable sum. German "thoroughness" is, thus, evident everywhere in this world-wide propaganda.

"VANDE MATARAM"

Simab Akbarabadi a well-known poet of U. P., has done a real national service by translating and publishing a translation in Urdu verse of the "Vande Mataram" song. Certain persons have been trying of late to rouse the Muslims against the use of this song as a national anthem. The motive for such an agitation are not difficult to imagine. But the language of the song being alien to Urdu-knowing Muslims they were liable to be misled by such irresponsible propaganda. Whatever the origin of the song, it has had a vital association with the recent struggle for the country's independence and as such it should be dear to every Indian patriot. By rendering the song into Urdu Simab Akbarabadi has conclusively shown that there is not a single word in it that may in any way injure or hurt the feelings of any community. It is a patriotic Indian's salutation to the motherland. While President Jawaharlal has already made clear it has not been officially recognised as the national anthem by the Congress, there is certainly nothing wrong with its use until we evolve a better and more widely-understood national song. Simab Akbarabadi's translation should reassure the Muslims that there is nothing in the song to cause them the slightest displeasure and that the propaganda against it is only a mischievous attempt to rouse communal feeling. Instead of protesting against "Vande Mataram", the efforts of its critics should be diverted to the preparation of a song that would be acceptable to all communities.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES

Though there is nothing intrinsically evil in the institution of honorary magistrates, just as there is none also in the institution of titles as such, in practice it has been found that there can be plenty of scope for abuse of its privileges in the former institution as in the latter. Experience shows that such abuse cannot be prevented by merely the right choice of persons to be entrusted with the duties of the magistracy, but that also constant vigilance is needed to see that there is no degeneracy later in the personnel chosen. Lack of care in the initial choice and of supervision at later stages has engendered a number of evils in the institution of honorary magistrates in this country which render the continuance of the institution in its present condition extremely undesirable. Instead of proving to be the guardians of the liberties of the common people, some honorary magistrates have turned out to be mere tools in the hands of their official friends in defeating the ends of justice. In several cases they have lent themselves to corruption for the purpose of securing either jobs or favours for their relatives and friends or their friends' friends and proteges. In these circumstances, it is not surprising that Congress Ministries in some of the provinces should seek to abolish the institution altogether or completely overhaul it.



BEST JOKE OF THE YEAR

Mr. Eden, Britain's Foreign Minister, has been recommended for the award of the Nobel Prize for Peace.

* * *

According to the Italian Ambassador in Tokio the Italian nation is joined with the Duce in extending full support to Japan's action in China.

The proverbial solidarity of thieves is thus once again vindicated.

* * *

Japan's invasion of China, according to this Ambassador, "is nothing but an exercise of the right of self-defence."

Much as the conquest of Abyssinia was an exercise of the right of self-defence by Italy?

* * *

Taking the cue, perhaps, from Il Duce Japanese spokesmen say that their Government are "acting in self-defence against the Chinese Government's anti-Japanese policy."

The Japanese conception of self-defence is like the tactics of Ju-jutsu inscrutable.

* * *

According to Sir John Simon, "Britain's international position is sound."

"Sound and Fury signifying nothing."?

* * *

"The age-long experience of India," said the Aga Khan at Geneva, "has taught her children that prosperity without peace is impossible."

The age-long experience has taught us many more things, too, But His Highness would be the last man to talk about them.

* * *

Great efforts are being made to plant forests in Britain.

Then the retired old colonels can stalk big game in British forests at 'ome instead of infesting the jungles of the empire.

* * *

The Azad Muslim League of Lucknow has expressed strong disapproval of the official policy of Mr. Jinnah's Muslim League.

Let us hope, then, that the organization would soon be completely "azad" (free) from any connection with the Muslim League—even of nomenclature.

* * *

The London "Friends of India Society" has appealed to the members of the Indian Civil Service "to come forward of their own accord and ask the Government to cut down their salaries to minimum."

Mr. Churchill should now strongly protest against this attempt to "corrupt" the high-born services.

* * *

Muslim M. L. A.'s including Sir Mohamed Yaqub, Doctor Ziauddin and Sir Yamin Khan have made a statement regarding the situation in Palestine in the course of which they "demand that the whole of Palestine be handed over to Arabs, the sons of the soil."

And yet they fight shy of demanding that the whole of India be handed over to Indians, the sons of the soil!

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS.

(1) The Aga Khan had invited General Franco's agent to his reception in Geneva as a gesture of the great sympathy felt by Indians for the rebel cause.

(2) Mr. Winston Churchill was referring to the North-West Frontier of India when he said that "Aeroplanes cast their bombs from the air on crowds of women, children and non-combatants."

(3) The British and Anglo-Indian industrialists and businessmen who are advocating a boycott of Japanese goods are only inspired by humanitarian motives.

* * *

Uncle Bob came to stay, and before he left he gave his nephew a ten-shilling note.

'Now be careful with that money, Billy,' he said. 'Remember the saying, "A fool and his money are soon parted."'

'Yes, uncle,' replied Billy, 'but I want to thank you for parting with it just the same.'

Living Wage For Industrial Workers

MR. MEHTA'S APPEAL TO CAPITALISTS

Plea For Unemployment Insurance And Holidays With Pay

"The one bane of Indian industries has been the miserable pittance which the workers receive as wages; two generations of industrial and other workers have slaved, sweated and starved. They are even now going deeper and deeper into debt, poverty and misery and the so-called Provincial Autonomy will not be worth even a brass button until a minimum fair wage is secured to the workers."

Thus said Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, presiding over the First Bombay Provincial Labour Conference, held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the National Trade Union Federation at Hira Baug on Sunday afternoon.

A large body of seamen, belonging to the National Seamen's Union, who marched in a procession from Carnac Bunder, were a prominent feature of the Confe:ence.

Mr. S. C. Joshi, President of the Bombay Provincial Committee in welcoming the delegates said that the Provincial Committee had been brought into existence with a view to bring about greater solidarity among the workers of this Presidency and with a view to obtain early and satisfactory solution of the problems of the workers of India in general and of this Presidency in particular.

GOVT. COMMUNIQUE

Dealing with the Communique issued by the Bombay Government, explaining its attitude towards Labour, Mr. Joshi said that it gave good hope for the future, but he thought it was not sufficient. "Hard and honest attempts are necessary and mere appointment of Committee has been found to yield no appreciable result. Something more tangible is necessary and that too without any delay."

As a first step in that direction, the speaker suggested the creation of a separate portfolio for Labour and Industries as had been done in Madras.

Finally Mr. Joshi made a plea for united and concerted effort.

PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, in the course of his presidential speech, expressed his appreciation of the courage of the organisers in asking a thoroughly "unpopular" person like himself to preside over its deliberations. He thought that it was but right that a Labour organization should be free from any political affiliations.

WORKERS LIKE TOOLS!

Referring to the Indian capitalists Mr. Mehta said that they were deplorably impervious to modern ideas about the relations of Labour and Capital. They seemed to have a conviction that industries were their proprietory concerns and the workers were so many tools like the machines they purchased. They should be made to realise that it was to their own interests to recognise the new relationship between Capital and Labour and that the existence of genuine trade unionism was the first condition of peace in industry.

INQUIRY INTO WAGES

Mr. Mehta referred to the appointment of a Committee to investigate into the question of the wages of the textile workers, and said that they looked forward to its proceedings with keen interest. The protection which the textile industry had received since 1927 had enabled it to stand on its own legs and it should be accepted as the special obligation of a protected industry to ensure a minimum civilised existence to its employees. The speaker also thought that the Provincial Governments in so far as was permissible under Part III of the Government of India Act, should come to the rescue of the 7,00,000 human beings in Indian Railways who were exploited like primitive slaves.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

Proceeding to the problem of unemployment Mr. Mehta said: 'Unemployment is the necessary part of a capitalist society. In the present world order production of commodities is anarchic, chaotic and unregulated. The exact volume of production required for consumption cannot be ascertained. The result is that the number of men required from day to day fluctuates; large numbers always float in the employment market..... No society can be said to be in a healthy condition wherein large masses of men do not know what to do with their labour and must either live on charity or starve. And Mr. Mehta thought that a scheme of unemployment insurance should immediately be devised.

HOUSING FOR POOR.

Mr. Mehta dwelt at length on the problem of housing for the poor, the extension of primary education and the need for holidays with pay He concluded with an appeal for unity.

14 RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar, placed before the conference a batch of fourteen resolutions and commending them for acceptance, made a speech in the course of which he expressed the opinion that the Congress Ministry had failed to keep its election pledges. On behalf of Labour he appealed to them for fair treatment and not to adopt dilatory tactics. He said that if definite ameliorative measures were not undertaken before the February session of the Legislature, the workers would start an agitation that would allow them neither rest nor peace.

Messrs. M. E. Sarang, Rao Bahadur Asavle, A. S. Silveira, M. S. Bakshi, I. S. Patel, A. K. Sarang and R. R. Bakhle, spoke, explaining the import of the resolutions.

Mr. Bakhle thought that the Congress Ministry did not fulfil their election pledges to the labouring classes and that in the matter of Civil Liberties they were discriminating against the working class leaders and organisations. Government seemed to him to sponsor a system of compulsory arbitration. If arbitration was equivalent to conciliation, the the Speaker would be the first to welcome it. But Government in its communique had used the word arbitration after the word conciliation. This he thought pointed at a species of compulsory arbitration which he thought was an extremely undesirable method of settling labour disputes

The first resolution after expressing the views of the Conference on the Ministry's attitude towards Labour urged the undertaking of the legislation to secure for the workers, stability and security of employment, minimum wages, social insurance, holidays with pay and housing.

"RESTORE CIVIL LIBERTIES"

Other resolutions urged the restoration of full civil liberties to all classes of people; expressed sympathies with the Government of Spain; condemned the war lust of Japan and called for by boycott of Japanese goods; urged the need for structural unity between the A.I.T.U.C. and the N.T.U.F; urged the taking of steps necessary to encourage the growth of Trade Unionism in the Presidency; protested against the preventing of entry of union workers into the premises of the sailors home; urged the ratification of the conventions adopted by the International Maritime Conference at Geneva; demanded the abolition of Ghat Serangs from the sea borne trade; requested the Government to inquire into the 'unjust' attitude of the Clan Line and the City Hall Lines, in recruiting the Calcutta crews at the Bombay calling Port; urged the abolition of the system of nominations to all statutory and semi-statatory bodies; condemned the Government of Bombay for not cancelling the orders issued under the Payment of Wages Act; welcomed the appointment of the textile inquiry committee; protested against the Government of India for its failure to enforce the Geneva and Washington Conventions; and, lastly, while sympathising with the Gokak strikers protested against the conduct of the Bombay Government in the settlement of the impasse at Gokak.

All the resolutions were passed unanimously.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was elected President of the Committee for the next year and Messrs. G. H. Kale and N. N. Menon were elected as Secretaries.

Criticism Of Congress Ministers

It Is Not Only A Duty But A Right, Says Dr. Pattabhi

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 9

The A.I.C.C. Office has received notices of a number of resolutions to be moved at the forthcoming meeting of the A.I.C.C to be held at Calcutta.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramiah has given notice of the following resolution:—

"Whereas doubts and difficulties have arisen in matters of rights of criticism of Ministers and their work or their pronouncements in different Congress provinces, it is hereby declared that this Committee accepts the view expressed by Mahatma Gandhi that it is not only the right but duty for any Congressman to openly criticise the act of Congress officials, no matter however highly placed they might be, provided it is courteous and well-informed."

The resolution further suggests that the Working Committee may take up the matter and circularise the same in all provinces

Release Of Politicals.

Mr. M N. Roy has given notice of the following resolution:—

"The All-India Congress Committee demands the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners sentenced or detained without trial. All primary Congress Committees must develop mass movement in this direction."

The resolution adds that the Congress in office should threaten to precipitate a crisis by resigning if the prisoners are not released as stated above.

Madras' "Retrograde Policy.

Mr. A. Kameswar Rao of Guntur has given notice of an adjournment motion to discuss the "grave situation" created by sanctioning prosecution against Mr. Batliwala under section 124-A by the Madras Government where the Congress Ministry is in power.

In the resolution he regrets the "retrograde policy" followed by the Premier in Madras in the following matters:

Inability to lift the ban prohibiting persons who are convicted of political offences, being employed in local bodies and municipalities.

The Premier's "refusal" to consider the question of separation of Judiciary and Executive which has been engaging the attention of the Congress since its inception.

The Premier's defending the policy of sending C.I.D. reporters who are nurtured in the old atmosphere, to meetings organised by the Congress and other anti-imperialist organisations and "thus encouraging false notes against Congress, Labour and peasant workers."

In not removing C.I.D.'s who follow Congress workers and thus creating difficulties in carrying on the day-to-day work of the Congress and anti-imperialist organisations.

In issuing an "objectionable and unwarranted ban" on the Kottappayam School.

In trying to introduce in the administration "undemocratic principles" by handing over educational institutions from popular bodies to officials.

In "not encouraging honest, active and liberal-minded Indian officers but prefering reactionary European elements" in the service.

CONGRESS IN EASTER.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi has given notice of a resolution suggesting Easter Holidays for holding the session of the Indian National Congress and for a peaceful boycott of Japanese goods. He further wants all Provincial Governments, particularly Congress Governments to press the Central Government to grant funds for nation-building purposes especially by reduction in military expenditure by substitution of British troops by Indian troops and by getting increased capitation from the British Exchequer

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramiah has given notice of another resolution advocating reorganisation of territorial bounderies so as to redistribute them on language basis whether there are more than one language at present.—United Press.

LUCKY NUMBER SCHEME

The result of the Lucky Numbers for the month of September published in the Sunday edition of "The Chronicle", dated October 10, appears on page 34 of the issue and not on page 29 as inadvertently mentioned on the cover page.

(Continued from Col 3)

necessary to speak plainly instead of beating about the bush. If Congress was opposed to the scheme of federation the only course left for it was to take some action to prevent its being enforced on India.

The amendment was duly seconded and Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai replied.

The amendment was put to vote and declared lost and the original proposition was carried.

"BOYCOTT ZANZIBAR CLOVES"

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai moved and Mr. Nagindas Master seconded a resolution to the effect that the Conference protested against the treatment meted out to Indians in Zanzibar by the British Government, sympathising with Indians' plight there and approving of the boycott of Zanzibar cloves. The resolution was passed.

"CONTROL RENTS"

Mr. Soonderdas Morarji moved and Mr. Yeshwantrao Parulekar seconded a resolution drawing Government of Bombay's attention to the deplorable condition of the poor and middle class people who had to pay heavy rents in the city The resolution suggested that Government should immediately bring forward legislation to control rents. The resolution was passed.

RELIEF FOR SHOP ASSISTANTS

Mr. Manibhai Seth moved a resolution which was duly seconded to the effect that Government should bring forward some legislation to better the condition of the shop assistants, which was deplorable. He suggested that there should be only eight hours' work per day and a day's off in a week and boys below 12 years of age should not be employed. A living wage should be provided to the employees. The resolution was carried.

"RELEASE POLITICALS'

Resolutions regarding untouchability; development of village industries; welcoming Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's circular regarding establishment of Village Panchayats; congratulating Bombay Government on its declaration of policy regarding Labour and on the release of Labour leaders and other politicals and demanding the early release of others. India's attitude towards the Coronation Durbar were put from the Chair and were carried. Resolutions regarding hawkers' grievances in Bombay and the rights of the States' peoples were also passed.

SARDAR'S ADDRESS

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who was cheered when he rose to speak in response to the President's invitation, in the course of his speech said, that Durbar Gopaldas Desai was at first reluctant to accept the invitation of the Bhuleshwar District Political Conference because he was a person never accustomed to going out of his own rural surroundings. The speaker requested him to accept the invitation as Bhuleshwar was practically Gujarat. The Conference, continued the speaker had passed several resolutions, some relating to foreign affairs, some to Indian affairs and some referring to local affairs. So far as foreign affairs were concerned the Working Committee issued instruction from time to time and expected the people to carry out those instructions. Regarding Indian affairs the Congress met and decided on the course of action to be taken now and then. Conferences always met with a particular object namely, reviewing the work done in the past and chalking out programme of work for the future.

No purpose would be served if the resolutions passed were not implemented in the coming twelve months. Though several resolutions had been passed by the Conference there was a matter which only a peasant like him could see and appreciate and that was regarding the problems of the peasantry The speaker referred to the bumper growth of cotton in United States and how through the straddling of some Indian Merchants, Indian agriculturists would be very hard hit. Merchants should carefully consider this problem which was a very serious one. After all there could be no trade without the peasantry and the problem of the peasantry could not be effectively solved till India had freedom.

STATES' PROBLEM.

Referring to the States' peoples he said that their problem could be solved if the problem of British Indians were solved. That was the reason why Mahatma Gandhi though a State subject had come out to British India. Once the "Rajah of Rajahs" was sent out than the other Rajahs would go away automatically. The Federal scheme could not be forced down the unwilling throats of Indians The difficulty would be that Indians might forget their common enemy and begin quarelling among themselves

Referring to the working of the seven Congress Ministries, the Sardar stated that they should be given enough time to implement their programmes and declaration. No purpose would be served by forcing their hands. For example, there was prohibition on which Bombay Government had taken a decision. Now they should be given enough time carefully to consider how best they could make good the loss that would be incurred through prohibition.

Then there were demands for the release of all Labour leaders or removal of all restrictions on Labour leaders. It would certainly take some time to do it. The Minister responsible for Law and Order would have to become confident of the fact that he could have peace in the province without resorting to either police or military. Calling for help of either police or military for the maintenance of peace would only mean the failure of the Congress method. Once it was felt that there could be complete peace in the Province without asking for the help of either the police or any others, then all the restrictions on all the politics would be removed. But this lay in the hands of the people It was for them to create the necessary atmosphere. Congress had the greatest sympathy for workers.

Durbar Gopaldas Desai then made a few closing remarks and the conference adjourned sine die" after the singing of "Vande Mataram."

Call To Prevent Anti-Japanese Boycott

POET'S RETORT TO S. O. S. FROM INDIANS

"Cry From China Is Far Too Piercing And Awful"

SANTINIKETAN, Oct. 10.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore received the following cable from Mr. Rasbehari Bose in Tokyo:—

"The Indian merchants, students and residents here request you to prevent the Congress and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's anti-Japanese activities for the sake of Indian interests and Indo-Japanese friendship

In reply the Poet has sent the following letter to Mr Bose:—"Dear Rasbehari,—Your cable has caused me many restless hours for it hurts me very much to have to ignore your appeal I wish you had asked for my co-operation in a cause against which my spirit did not protest I know in making this appeal you counted on my great regard for the Japanese for along with the rest of Asia I did once admire and look up to Japan and did once fondly nope that in Japan. Asia had at last discovered its challenge to the West. that Japan's new strength would be consecrated in safeguarding the culture of the East against alien interests

But Japan has not taken long to betray that rising hope and repudiate all that seemed significant in her wonderful and to us, symbolic awakening and now become itself a worse menace to the defenceless peoples of the East. Worse than its economic exploitation, worse indeed than its geographical aggression is the daily perpetration of pitiless massacres and its unashamed championship of its inhumanity. Countries have been conquered before in history and seen in wider perspective There is nothing very inhuman or shocking in virile race overstepping dilapidated fences built by the previous victories of the earlier race and until Science had made man's inhumanity so effective such fighting like all life seemed only half cruel.

All that is changed and to-day when one nation invades another, its wrong is not only that of mere imperialist ambition but of human butchery more indiscriminate than any plague and if outraged conscience all over the world cries out against such wrong, who am I to recall such righteous protest? This protest has not been engineered by any single individual. It is as spontaneous and heart-felt as the admiration that the peoples of the East felt for Japan 30 years ago

should be powerless to check it even if I dared to attempt it. You must, therefore, forgive me that I am unable to oblige you and believe me when I say that I have great sympathy with my countrymen in Japan as indeed I have with Japanese themselves, but the cry that comes from China of broken hearts and broken heads and broken bones is far too piercing and awful".—United Press.

If Franco-Spanish Frontier Is Opened

ROME, October 9.

Well-informed circles describe the Italian reply as constructive and add that while not yielding an inch Italy is determined to defeat Bolshevism in Spain.

The note keeps the ball rolling by proposing further talks in the Non-Intervention Committee. The responsibility of taking the next step is thus left firmly in Franco-British hands. If the Franco-Spanish frontier is opened, a European war will hang by a thread.—Reuter.

SUPPLY OF ARMS AND MEN TO SPAIN

Italy Wants Germany For Conversations

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The Italian note takes note of the British assurances regarding political independence in Spain and recalls that Italy has repeatedly and solemnly given assurances regarding political independence and consequently territorial integrity of Spain in its main land, islands and colonies. Italy fully shares the hope that the internal struggles in Spain will cease to be a cause of friction and suspicion between other nations and a situation will evolve in such a manner that in other fields also the progress may be realised towards a general entente. They are ready with their utmost goodwill to examine all means to render the non-intervention effective.

Regarding the British emphasis on the withdrawal of volunteers the note declares that Italy and Germany were the first to draw the attention to the volunteers; insist that their despatch should be forbidden and subsequently that provisions should be taken to withdraw them. As far as it concerns the question of non-intervention the same order and ideas should be maintained as emerge from the successive Italian declarations since August 1936.

The note doubts whether the difficulties can be overcome by the devices proposed. The matter directly concerns other states, besides France, Britain and Italy. Moreover, it is practically useless without the adherence of Burgos and Valencia. The Fascist Government is convinced that the adoption of procedures outside the London Committee would result in not diminishing but increasing the possibility of misunderstandings, complications and retarding, instead of hastening a general agreement which Italy regards as supremely necessary. Italy, therefore, considers that the question of non-intervention should continue to be dealt with by the London Committee. Finally the Fascist Government have the honour to state that Italy will not participate in conversations, meetings and conferences to which Germany is not formerly invited and in which they do not participate.

ANGLO-FRENCH NOTE

The Anglo-French note, to which the foregoing is the reply, emphasised that both Governments "are convinced that no considerable improvement in the situation is possible until further measures have been carried out to make the non-intervention policy effective by withdrawal of the non-Spanish nationals now taking part in the struggle. So long as the large numbers of foreigners continue to assist both sides, risks of grave international disturbances will inevitably tend to increase until at least a substantial number is withdrawn. Greatly as the British and French Governments desire to maintain their obligations which they have undertaken resulting from the international agreements respecting the supply of arms and men to Spain, they cannot conceal the difficulties of preserving these conditions unless some steps are taken to make the policy of non-intervention really effective. Such an agreement will not only make an important contribution to the improvement of the political situation but once the withdrawal is effected the question of recognition of belligerent rights to the two parties should be a capable of a solution."—Reuter.

Sardar's Appeal To Crictics

"C" WARD CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

(Continued From Page 1)

that Swaraj had come because Congress had formed ministries in seven out of eleven provinces. Many considered that a New Era had dawned Nothing of the sort had happened. Neither had Swaraj been achieved nor had a New Era dawned with the acceptance of offices by Congress in seven provinces. Swaraj was a long way off.

Gandhiji had placed a certain programme of work for the Ministries and it was upto the people to help the Ministers to implement that programme. For example, the Bombay Government had decided to have complete prohibition within three years. Unless people helped the Government in its venture, there would be illicit traffic of liquor and toddy. It was necessary that workers in the rural and urban areas should carry on propaganda in favour of prohibition

Then there was the need for the development of Village Industries, the main industry being the Khadi industry. The condition of the workers and peasants had to be improved. Once the problem of the peasants was solved, the workers' problem would be automatically solved. Then there was the communal problem. So far as the rural area was concerned there was complete harmony existing between Hindus and Muslims. They lived like brothers. If there was a proper understanding of each other's position there would be no communal problem as such.

CONFERENCE REASSEMBLES

The First Bhuleshwar District Political Conference re-assembled on Sunday at 4 p.m. at the specially erected tent on the Azad Maidan with Durbar Gopaldas Desai in the Chair.

The first resolution to be moved was about Prohibition. Mr. Ganpathishanker Desai moved a resolution congratulating the Bombay Congress Ministry on its decision to enforce Prohibition in the Presidency within three years and hoping that they would make Bombay dry as early as possible. The mover of the resolution depicted the horrors of the drink evil and enumerated how Congress had been working all these years in favour of Prohibition and how women volunteers picketed liquor and toddy shops during the Civil Disobedience Movement. The resolution was duly seconded and supported and was put to vote and carried.

FEDERATION MUST BE REJECTED

Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai next moved a resolution to the effect that the Haripura session of the Indian National Congress should reiterate the Faizpur resolution regarding Congress attitude towards Federation and should devise ways and means towards implementing that decision.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai explained what Federation meant and what constituted the Federal units and how the proposed scheme of Federation would come in the way of Indians attaining complete freedom, Indian States would also form Federal units. The system of Government in Indian States was absolutely different from the one in British India and if British Indian Provinces and the States became part of Federation, it could only be at the cost of the former. There could be a federation which might be welcome, if there was constitutional monarchy in the Indian States but to-day the people of the State had no voice in the administration of the State. The speaker was in favour of a federation of the eleven British Indian Provinces and the States should be allowed to join the federation only when it was felt that they would not act as a mill-stone round British India's neck in the latter's progress towards Swaraj.

Mr. Nagindas Master seconded the resolution and referred to the decision of the Bombay Government not to have anything to do with federation in pursuance of the Congress Resolution on the subject. That was the reason why the Congress Government had dropped the demand of Rs. 26,000 for the federal elections which had been included in the budget by the previous Ministry. In the country everyone of note was opposed to the scheme of Federation.

Mr. Motichand Kapadia supported the resolution.

AMENDMENT LOST

Mr. Yusuf Meherally moved an amendment to the above resolution to the effect that in case British Government forced federation on India in spite of the Congress opposition to it, all the Congress Ministers should resign and Satyagraha should be started. The speaker thought that it was

(Continued in Col 5)

Efficiency Of Indian Labour Has Improved

But Number Of Assisted Emigrants To Malaya Has Fallen, Says Agent's Report

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

"Indian labourers are welcomed in Malaya, because they are indispensable to its prosperity. There can be no doubt, he adds, that their efficiency has improved," says the annual report for 1936, of the Agent to the Government of India in British Malaya, just released for publication by Government of India, reviewing the conditions of "Indians in Malaya" at length.

INDIAN POPULATION

In the cosmopolitan population of Malaya, numerically Indians rank third, the estimated Indian population being 657,720 or 13.8 per cent., in a total population of 4,786,790, and of this number 90 per cent., are labourers.

Referring to the wages question, the Agent says: "The wages allowed during the year were generally the temporarily reduced rates of 40 cents for men and 32 cents for women in Class (1) areas, which are coastal and, therefore, easily accessible and comparatively healthy. In Class (2) areas in the inland districts, however, which are less healthy and are not popular with the labourers, the higher standard rates of 47 cents and 37 cents respectively for men and women were not paid in most of the estates. The cost of living has shown a tendency to increase with a rise in the price of industrial products, such as, rubber, tin, copra, etc.

The rates of wages of South Indian labourers were raised to 45 cents. and 36 cents with effect from 1st January, 1937. The rates were again raised with effect from April 1, 1937, to the pre-slump rates of 50 and 40 cents, which were fixed in 1928 for Class (1) areas.

PLEA FOR STANDARD RATES

While it is desirable that the distinction between Class (1) and (2) areas should be maintained, the Agent suggests that the distinction between "key" and "non-key" areas should be abolished in order that payment of standard rates of wages may be enforced in both areas alike.

There were three strikes during the year amongst the labourers and the Agent's intercession was sought on all occasions, and resulted in favourable terms being secured for the Indian labourers.

LABOUR CONDITIONS

Dealing with the labour conditions the Agent observes: Workmen's compensation enactments are in force in the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States and in Kedah and Johore. Certain defects which were detected in the working of these enactments are now being examined.

Improvements are being effected in housing accommodation. But the pace of improvement requires to be speeded up.

The birth-rate in Malaya during the year was 32.43 per mile as compared with 31.44 in the previous year, while the death-rate was 18.79 as against 21.34 of the previous year—an indication no doubt of improved conditions of health.

Free medical relief is provided by the employers at hospitals maintained by themselves or at the nearest Government hospitals in their cost. There were 232 estate hospitals and 86 group hospitals in 1936 against 217 and 81 respectively in 1935. But only a few of these are in charge of resident medical practitioners. The other hospitals are generally in charge of dressers, who are mostly unqualified.

Married women working in estates are paid maternity allowances in cases of child-birth. But the women are generally reluctant to go to hospitals for confinement. It is essential, therefore, that maternity wards should be provided on the estates themselves, to which the women could be removed a little before confinement and detained a few days at least after confinement.

MIGRATION

As regards migration the report states: Though the Indian population increased during the year by about 19,000, the influx of assisted emigrants during the year was small because of restricted output of rubber. Only 2,818 adults were assisted to emigrate to Malaya, the majority of them being non-recruited or voluntary emigrants. Among unassisted emigrants, roughly 20,745 labourers came across paying their own passages, while 14,915 adults returned to South India. The total number of Indian labourers employed in Malaya at the end of the year was nearly 250,000—an increase of about 16,000 over the number employed at the end of 1935.

POLITICAL STATUS

Dwelling on social and political status, the report says that the complaints so far as political status is concerned are: (1) inadequate representation on public bodies, (2) restricted admission to Government services, and (3) restricted admission to Government educational institutions. It is a fact that Indians are not now represented on some of the important committees, councils and boards. As regards admission to Government service, Indians have no admission to the Malayan Civil Service or the Malayan Administrative Service which is exclusively for Malayans. In all other departments preference is ordinarily given to Malayans except in the case of appointments for which knowledge of Indian vernacular is essential. So far as educational institutions are concerned, the restriction is due mainly to the want of accommodation, preference being given to local-born applicants.

EDUCATION

There were altogether 608 Indian vernacular (Tamil) schools, with a little over 23,000 pupils—an increase of 27 schools and of over 3,000 pupils during the year. An aggregate sum of about dollars 113,000 was paid in grants-in-aid to 482 schools, as compared with dollars 73 000 paid to 394 schools in 1935. The Malayan Government have decided to revive the post of European Inspector of Tamil schools. Attempts are being made to train teachers and to improve the quality of instruction imparted in schools, and it is hoped that other defects with regard to accommodation, equipment, etc., will be set right.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION

A Central Indian Association has recently been formed in Malaya with several Indian Associations and Chambers as its constituent bodies, to safeguard the political rights and privileges of Indians in Malaya.—United Press.

Irrigation Policy To Be Overhauled

Hon. Mr. Nurie Going Into The Whole Question

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

A complete overhaul of the entire irrigation policy of the Government with a view to benefit the peasantry who have been clamouring for more water as also increase the revenue through irrigation is contemplated by the Government of Bombay and I am informed that the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister-in-charge is busy examining the relevant papers in this connection.

I understand that a Committee of officials and non-officials will be appointed very soon to examine the working of the irrigation canals with special attention to the irrigation works in the Deccan and report at an early date as to how best Government could improve the irrigation system.

The Hon. Mr. Nurie is undertaking an extensive tour in the Deccan to examine the Deccan Canals in order to obtain first hand knowledge of the conditions obtaining in these vast irrigation projects. He feels, it appears, that it is absolutely essential that he should get into personal touch and understand the working of these canals before he finally decides upon overhauling the present system of supply of water. He proposes to have conversations with villagers in these tracts and understand their viewpoints also in connection with the water works.

WIND MILLS FOR LIFTING WATER

His recent visit to Bijapur District has been of benefit both to the peasantry of the District as also to the Government of Bombay. Here is an area perpetually dry but has two or three rivers running across without any great benefit to the peasantry who have to look up the sky for rain. But there are perennial winds, which if properly harnessed could be of immense benefit to the peasantry in this area. The Government have under consideration constructing Wind Mills for lifting water from the three rivers the tanks to be constructed along the river banks to the canals which will supply water to the peasantry and thus make cultivation easy and better.

SUGAR FACTORIES GROWING.

The problem relating to the Deccan Canals is far more important and will affect the whole productive system of irrigation works. It was about six years ago that the Government of Bombay appointed a Committee to report on the improvement of the financial yield from the canal system in the Deccan. This Committee known as the Kamat Committee recommended the establishment of Sugar factories in Canal areas on certain terms which were considered to be profitable. So far seven factories have been set up in the Canal area taking up 6 500 acres for cane cultivation. Every facility has been given to those who want to cultivate Sugarcane.

This, it has been found, has been done at the cost of water supply to the ordinary cultivators. The water has been supplied to those Sugarcane growers at the rate of Rs. 40 per acre. Each acre of Sugarcane requires one million cubic feet of water which will be sufficient for the irrigation of ten acres of ordinary crops. Water is supposed to be supplied to the ordinary cultivators at the rate of Rs. 5 per Kharif crops and Rs. 3 per acre for Rabi crops. While Government is bound by the contract to supply water to the sugarcane growers, there is not any great binding on Government regarding supply of water to the ordinary cultivators with the result that many of them do not cultivate at all due to want of water supply.

TERMINABLE CONTRACT

It has been found that a complete overhaul is essential. The Government contract with the sugarcane-growers can be terminated at any moment that Government wants. Besides the recent opening of the irrigation scheme by the Nizam's Government and the possibility of their supplying water to the sugarcane growers at a cheaper rate makes it easier for the Government to terminate these contracts at an early date. If water was to be given out for ordinary crops at a perennial rate of Rs 7 per acre (both for Kharif and Rabi crops) Government would easily realise Rs. 70 for supply of the same amount of water at present supplied for the cultivation of sugarcane in a single acre.

CULTIVATOR'S PROSPECTS

The Nira Right Bank and Left Bank canals command a cultivable area of six lakhs of acres and the water in the canals is enough to supply two and half lakhs of acres of ordinary crops but at present all of them do not seem to get enough water because of the consumption of a great deal of water by land where sugarcane is grown. Government will have a very good margin of profit—they can nearly double their income—if water is supplied for ordinary cultivation at least in a portion of the cultivable land. This would not only increase the income of the Government but better the prospects of the cultivator who can raise two crops a year. Thus it will be found necessary that the whole irrigation system has to be completely overhauled and the Minister-in-charge is working towards that end. The peasantry who have been asked for better facilities of water supply will be happy to hear this news.

LOWSLEY'S SCHEMES.

Bombay occupies a prominent place in India in regard to irrigation works. It is next only to the Punjab. Its commitments are heavy and the expenditure amounts to 11 crores of rupees. There are over 48 irrigation works of which only four are said to be productive. It is to the Nira Right and Left Bank Canals, Godavari Canals and the Pravara river works that Government will have to pay greater attention. It is stated the Congress Ministry do visualise extension of the whole irrigation system before long.

A few years ago, Mr. Lowsley had drawn up a vast programme of minor irrigation schemes covering about 739 projects. The Committee that is to be appointed by the Government of Bombay will go into the whole problem with special attention to minor irrigation works and productivity of the Deccan Canals. There is also an indication that the rates for water supply against which there is so much agitation will also be reduced. Government will also tackle the problem of using tail-water from Hydro-Electric works.

UGLY SCENES AT LAHORE MEETING

Muslim Federation—"A Reactionary Move"

LAHORE, Oct. 7.

Ugly scenes were witnessed at the meeting, held this evening, in Lajpat Rai Hall, under the auspices of the Lahore Students' Union, with the object of expressing disapproval of the formation of the Muslim Students' Federation, Dr. Saif-ud-Din Kitchlew and Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din, M.L.A.'s were among those who addressed the meeting.

No sooner did the meeting commence than a batch of about 50 students entered the hall. They raised cries of "Allah-o-Akbar" and "Muslim League Zindabad." They were received with cries of "Muslim Students' Federation Murdabad" and Muslim League "Murdabad."

The meeting lasted about four hours Throughout the meeting harsh words were exchanged and hostile slogans raised by parties holding antagonistic views. Physical clash was averted only through the intervention of the Conveners of the meeting. Two representatives of the Muslim Students' Federation were allowed to make speeches and place their view point. But unfortunately instead of putting forward their case they indulged in attacks on Congress leaders.

Dr. Kitchlew and Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din in the course of their speeches, expressed their disapproval of the formation of Muslim Students' Federation and described it as a "move by the reactionary elements in the province."

The meeting ended amidst uproarious cries of "Murdabad." on both sides.

C. P. Ministers' Triumphant Tour

Hearty Welcome By Kisans: Addresses Galore

NAGPUR, Oct. 8.

Hon. Dr. N. B. Khare Prime Minister, accompanied by Hon. Pt. D P Mishra, Minister for Local Self-Government, and Hon. Mr. R M Deshmukh, Minister for Public Works, paid a two days visit to Bilaspur. The Premier and his two colleagues were accorded a warm reception at all places they visited during the tour On arrival at Bilaspur, on the 5th instant the Ministers were taken out in a huge procession through decorated streets and were accorded a hearty welcome by about 5,000 people. During their stay at Bilaspur, Dr. Khare and Pt. D. P. Mishra paid a visit to the Bilaspur District Jail.

ADDRESSES GALORE.

On the way to Akaltara, the Ministers were enthusiastically received by over 2,000 people at Paraghat. At Akaltara scenes of remarkable enthusiasm marked the arrival of the Congress Ministers. It is estimated that about 14,000 people had assembled to greet the Ministers Thousands of peasants had come on foot from places in interior 30 miles distant. Addresses of welcome including one on behalf of the Muslim community were presented to the Premier and his colleagues at a public meeting. Dr. Khare and Pt. Mishra in reply assured that the welfare of peasantry was their first concern and it would take some time before their efforts could result in removal of poverty from the country.

At Bilaspur the Premier, replying to the welcome address presented by the Maharashtra Mandal, declared that he was not averse to development of Marathi language but he was emphatically of opinion that Hindi alone could be the national language of India. It was, therefore, advisable that they should make efforts for the development of their national language

DEVELOP HINDI

Dr. Khare continuing said that the Congress was neither pro-Hindu nor pro-Muslim but a national organisation striving for freedom of the country and urged his audience to support the Congress programme of Swadeshi, boycott of foreign articles and prohibition.

At Mungeli the Ministers were accorded very enthusiastic welcome by thousands of people including a large number or Kisans.

The Premier and Hon. Pt. D. P. Mishra returned to Nagpur on the afternoon of 7th instant while Hon. Mr. R. M. Deshmukh will reach here on the 9th.

Hon Dr. Khare, Prime Minister, accompanied by Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla, Education Minister, and Mr. D. K. Mehta, Finance Minister, left for Seoni this morning on one day visit and after going through a busy programme they are expected to return to-night—A.P.

IS DICTATORSHIP DOOMED?

Dr. B. C. Roy's Impressions Of European Tour

CALCUTTA, Oct. 8.

Interviewed by a representative of the "United Press" Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy who arrived here this morning from Europe, speaking of the trend of events happening in the West, observed: "I have had opportunity of visiting Italy, Austria, Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland, England, Palestine and Egypt and in all these places, I had occasion to meet important persons from whom I gathered the trend of events affecting the daily life of those countries

EUROPEAN SITUATION?

Regarding the probability of an European war Dr Roy said, "As I have said in Bombay I do not think that any country is prepared to take the offensive at this present moment And the situation in Europe is so complicated that it is difficult for a country to know who would be its partner in the next war. Every country seems to be jabbing at taking any offensive. The impression I gathered about the Dictatorship States from various types of people is that the countries that are now being run on this plane are now getting tired of the dogmatic methods of carrying on the Governments and I shall not be surprised to find these Dictators changing the methods of Government."

THE PALESTINE PROBLEM.

Dwelling on Palestine question Dr. Roy said, "During the past 15 years a very large number of Jews have emigrated into Palestine largely as a result of Balfour Declaration of providing a national home for the Jews They have developed large tracts of the country, improved the sanitation and increased the produce of the soil. I visited many of the new Jews colonies where men and women were actually tilling the soil, and living more or less on the basis of co-operative life. There was a common kitchen, common school common playground, common market and so on. It is very interesting that a community who only recently dealt only in figures and numericals and control of finances, arts and sciences all the world over have now taken to tilling the soil. It is a wonder after all.

The Arabs have been for several centuries even under the Turkish rule, trying to become independent and since the promise of the British Government in 1915 they have been buoyed up with the hope of getting this independence at any early day. It is clear to me that Palestine belongs and should belong to the Palestinees consisting of four hundred thousand Jews and nine-hundred thousand Arabs. To my mind the League Council should settle the fundamental question of immigration, transfer of land and incidence of taxation and improve the country by establishing a government of those who have permanent stakes in the land without any let or hindrance

MAGIC OF INDEPENDENCE.

"What even a modified type of independence does to a country and its people is apparent to everyone who visits Egypt. The language of the court, the bill of fare, the luggage receipt, the customs receipt, in fact, every detail activity with which even an outsider comes in contact is carried on in the Egyptian language. One would see in the faces of Egyptians, in their demeanour, in the way in which they move about and have their being, the clearest evidence of how independence can uplift a nation even though it may be otherwise deficient. It was a great object lesson to me to have visited Egypt and to see what changes have taken place in the course of the last few years."

INTEREST IN INDIA.

Speaking on the light in which Indian situation and the freedom movement carried on by the Congress is viewed in the West, Dr. Roy said: "In every country which I visited people were curious to know the condition of India and I was particularly asked about the political situation and naturally

(Continued in Col 1)

(Continued from Col 7)

enough about the influence of Mahatma Gandhi among the people. It was my privilege to tell them that Independence for India is to my mind as essential in the interest of this country as in the interest of the world as a whole. On the solution of Indian problem depends the solution of the World problem. One of the Socialist Members of the House of Commons got up at a meeting addressed by me and said that "if India becomes free, England will have to become free."—a sentiment which was very neatly put. In many places I was asked the reason why the Congress accepted office after having condemned the new Constitution. I made it clear to them that I have no authority to speak on behalf of the Congress and I was not the accredited representative of it. but as a Congress worker. I told them that I feel so long as the ideal remains clear and the goal remains unobscured. methods and paths are bound to alter from time to time in reaching the goal.—United Press.

Tricolour Over Manmad Municipality

MANMAD, Oct. 9.

The Manmad Municipality at its general meeting to-day unanimously passed a resolution to hoist the National Tricolour Flag on its building.

It is understood that the function will be celebrated under the presidency of Mr. Atmaram Patil, M.L.A., of Satara, who is also expected to preside over the Nandgaon Taluka Peasants' Conference on the 23rd instant at Manmad. A reception committee has already been formed to make arrangements for the conference with Mr V. Naik as chairman and Messrs. Phatak and Shenkar as secretaries.—United Press.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

A PROFITABLE PASSENGER.

While the boat was speeding through the waves, Felton untied the cord and the handkerchief binding Milady's hands together. He then sprinkled her face with some sea-water.

Milady breathed a sigh and opened her eyes.

"Where am I?" she asked.

"Saved!" replied the young officer.

Yes, I see the sea and the sky! Ah, thanks, Felton, thanks!"

The young man pressed her to his heart.

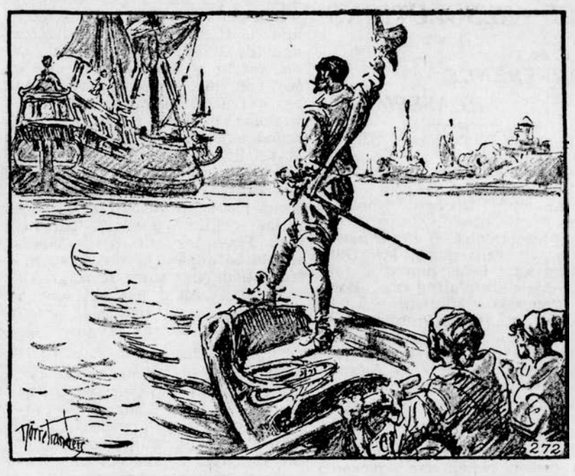
"But what is the matter with my hands?" asked Milady, holding out her arms, to show her bruised wrists. Felton shook his head sorrowfully at the sight of those beautiful maltreated hands.

"Oh it's nothing, nothing!" cried Milady, "I remember now. But what vessel is that"?

"The one I have hired for you", said Felton.

The boat drew alongside the sloop, and an instant after they were on the deck.

"Captain," said Felton, "This is the person of whom I spoke to you, and whom you must convey safe and sound to France."



THE DEPARTURE.

"For a thousand pistoles,' said the captain.

"I have paid you five hundred of them."

"And here are the other five hundred," replied Milady, placing her hand upon the bag of gold.

"No," said the captain. "A bargain is a bargain. It is agreed that I am to have them only when we arrive at Boulogne."

"Well," said Milady, "If you keep your word, instead of five hundred, I will give you a thousand pistoles."

"Hurrah for you, my beautiful lady," cried the captain, "and may God often send me such passengers as your ladyship."

When Felton was alone with Milady, he told her that he would leave the ship in a little bay near Portsmouth in order to go to Buckingham to obtain his signature on her deportation order. Lord Winter was not aware that Felton knew the contents of the document he was bringing.

"It is high time," added Felton, "For the duke is leaving for La Rochelle to-morrow."

He must not sail!" cried Milady, forgetting her usual presence of mind.

"Be satisfied,' replied Felton. "He will not sail." He uttered these words so significantly that Milady trembled with joy.

Science and Industry

NEW YORK FAIR, 1939

Industries Of The Whole World To Be Represented

(From A Special Correspondent)

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

A visit to 65 countries, scattered through every longitude and latitude of the world, with time to study the peoples, their modes of living, their products, their amusements, and their contributions to our common civilization is a dream that only a wealthy person with leisure for travel could ever hope to see come true.

But this dream, fantastic though it may seem, will become a dazzling reality for something like 50,000,000 people when the New York World's Fair opens its gates on April 30, 1939.

London, Rome, Paris, Moscow, Tokyo, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Cairo—capitals of Empires, glamorous cities in far off countries, cities famous in history and in literature, cities that are thousands of miles apart in tradition and in distance, will be brought [illegible] the peasants was solved, the workers' problem would be [illegible]

LUNCH IN RUSSIA, TEA IN ENGLAND!

Here it will be possible, even without an airplane, to have lunch in Russia, tea in England, and dinner in Buenos Aires. Within walking distance the visitor can see the "grandeur that was Rome and the glory that was Greece." Egypt is expected to display relics of her ancient civilization; Mexico that of the Aztec and the Toltec. Only the fabled magic carpet of the Arabian Nights could provide such an amazing world panorama.

Every country in the world—65 in all—was formally invited by President Roosevelt to participate in this international exposition. Of these 29 are already making definite arrangements to be represented in New York. Eighteen of these nations have formally and officially accepted. They are listed as follows: Great Britain, U.S.S.R., Italy, France, Japan, Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Cuba, Finland, Guatemala, Roumania, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Uruguay, Sweden, Netherlands and Chile.

Eleven countries listed as "assured" are as follows: Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Greece, Norway, Switzerland, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, Albania and Portugal.

Grover Whalen, President of the [illegible] reiterate the Faizpur resolution regarding Congress attitude to- [illegible] certainty that all of the 65 nations invited are expected to be present with exhibits when the 125,000,000 dollars Exposition is inaugurated. He added that progress to date indicates that this confidence is well founded. The rules and regulations of the Exposition were formally approved by the International Bureau of Expositions, meeting in Paris. This Bureau, which is composed of 22 nations, had already allocated the year 1939 to New York.

SOVIET EXHIBITS.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was the first foreign Government to receive a definite allocation of space for participation. Under the agreement the Soviet Government is committed to the use of 10,000 square feet of space in a covered area in the Government Section for the housing of a national or governmental exhibit. In addition, 90,000 square feet will be used for the expansion of the exhibit through Soviet industries. The Russian Government has agreed to erect buildings to cover at least one half of its 10,000 square-feet plot and an even larger portion may be used for building purposes if desired.

While no definite plans have been announced regarding the size of the building or the exact nature of the exhibit, it has been made known that the Russian Government intends to have a huge display and to occupy an important position in the 1939 International Exposition at New York.

The Italian Government has appropriated 525,000 dollars for participation. While in Rome recently Mr. Whalen signed a contract with Italian officials for 110,000 square feet of ground. The Italian Government has already appointed a Commissioner to the Fair and has started active preparation for an impressive exhibit.

German Scientists and manufacturing chemists who have been endeavouring their very best to produce a Rejuvenating Tonic have at last succeeded in putting in the market

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which is an ideal nerve builder, increases appetite, puts on weight and brings you back to that ROSY YOUTH which you have lost. Remember W. Rihrs' SEX-OL is the only remedy which rejuvenates the body from within and also removes all malformations and discrepancies by strengthening the nerve tissues. No external applications are needed. One full course of SEX-OL will make you a perfect He-Man.

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Billimora Stockist:—
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BHARAT MEDICAL STORE: THE GUJARAT MEDICAL STORES.

GLASS MADE OF COAL

A remarkable kind of glass now provides a prospect of, among other things, producing larger telescopes. It is even expected that giants larger than 200-inch reflector that is still being made by the California Institute of Technology will be possible.

The material of which the glass is made is a new kind of cast-resin plastic. This has some remarkable features. Made of coal, air, and water, of all things, its scientific name is methyl methacrylate polymer!

One of its most valuable properties is that its weight is only about half that of ordinary glass. Substantially its tensile strength is the same as that of ordinary glass. Yet it will not shatter, when it is knocked, as the other will.

PROSPECTS OF PAPER INDUSTRY

Sufficient Resources Of Bamboo Available In India

TRIVANDRUM, (By Mail).

The prospects of the manufacture of paper from eatta reeds (ochiandra Travancoreca) appear to be quite promising in Travancore, said Mr. M. P. Bhargava, Officer-in-Charge of the Paper Pulp Section of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, in an interview. Mr. Bhargava has recently been studying the softwood resources of the State.

Mr. Bhargava estimated that about 25,000 tons of eatta could be obtained from Travancore forests every year, yielding from 8,000 to 10,000 tons of paper pulp, and this would be sufficient for the establishment of an economic unit for paper manufacture. He considered that good writing and printing paper could be made from eatta, though no scientific experiments in this direction had yet been made at Dehra Dun.

paper and packing paper could also doubtless be made from eatta. [illegible] AMENDMENT LOST

Mr. Yusuf Meherally moved an [illegible] should, however, be investigated, as newsprint required seventy to eighty per cent. of mechanical pulp.

INDIAN PAPER INDUSTRY

With regard to the position of the Indian paper industry, Mr Bhargava pointed out that about 45,000 tons of writing and printing paper were now being produced in India, and three or four mills in Bengal were consuming about 50,000 tons of bamboo every year. India had sufficient resources of bamboo to permit of the growth of the industry. About 15,000 tons of special grades of paper were being imported. Much of this could be manufactured in India but the quantities of each different grade required were small, so that their manufacture in India might not be possible from the economic view point. All our supplies of newsprint, totalling 35,000 to 40,000 tons yearly, were being imported, and the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun was now investigating the possibility of manufacturing this newsprint locally. The problem was to find the mechanical pulp necessary for newsprint manufacture. We had vast resources for mechanical pulp in the coniferous forests of the Himalayas but transport difficulties made their utilisation economically difficult. The question of obtaining our mechanical pulp from other raw materials was now under investigation.

OLD NEWSPAPERS

Mr. Bhargava said that in addition to our imports of newsprint we were also importing about 58,000 tons of old newspapers every year for packing and other purposes, if mechanical pulp could be manufactured economically here, their requirements could be met by local protection, and thus there would be great possibilities before the Indian paper industry. The extension of the demand for paper through mass education was also bound to stimulate the demand for paper.

Neurovoltmeter

This is a device for measuring the nervous states of human beings. It consists of a string galvanometer and wire electrodes that can be inserted into the tissues of the nerves or muscles of the patient. The apparatus is capable of measuring variations in electrical nervousness to the extent of fractions of millionths of a volt.

INDIAN SCOUTS

(Continued from page 6)

the Scout Movement in the British Empire. It frames rules, carries out propaganda, lays down the Imperialist technique of the Movement, distributes awards, and maintains the seat of manufacturing Scout articles in England. It maintains its contact with India through a series of autocratic scout officials in India like the Chief Scouts and the gentleman who styles himself Deputy Chief Executive Commissioner for India. Even the Provincial Commissioners have to beg, plead or threaten in order to obtain a reply from the Imperial Headquarters.

The Imperial Headquarters is the prototype of the India Office in England. It is meant to forge the chains of dependence. Indian Scouts will have nothing to do with it. The chief Scout of India, in demanding this particular type of loyalty from Indian Scouts has betrayed an unwise anxiety to maintain a most undesirable hold over Indian Scouting. He has confirmed the suspicions of the Provincial Headquarters and the Indian Scouts that the Imperial Headquarters in England is maintained to perpetuate domination over the Indian Headquarters, and now the desire for domination is keener since there is the fear of an insistent demand for the nationalisation of Indian Headquaters and the ablition of the posts of Chief Scouts and their nominated allies, the Provincial hierarchy of officials.

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"Deafkiller" a new miraculous guaranteed medicine universally acknowledged to be a permanent cure of deafness and all other diseases of the ear However old the deafness might be, it is cured for ever and the deaf person begins to hear quite clearly and perfectly, no matter whether the deafness is slight or partial or complete, whether it has been caused by chronic cold or by fever or by collapsed nerves or by troubles in throat, head noise or by internal organs. The discharge of pus will completely stop and clear hearing will be restored permanently Thousands of deaf persons have been successfully cured by this medicine which has been never known to fail in a single case. Price Rs. 5. Postage As. 9

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OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 6.)

scouring, a longer preliminary circuit from West Africa round New Foundland Mr Nair has done his flying full hours and the incident of the Imperial Airways at Athens which was reported about the time of his farewell entertainment by Indians merely added to his confidence of doing better against the casualties of the weather All wished him well and when he returns to England there will be a hearty reception, which is sure to be registered in the films due in India.

Palestine Problem

The story of deportations from Jerusalem must have disturbed the Aga Khan who was specially selected to preside over "a unique" session of the League Assembly dealing with the Partition of Palestine But London is indifferent to the merits of the Arab-Jew problem since all are determined that resistance should be put down with a firm hand.

The King's Visit

There is considerable speculation about the King's contemplated visit to India. In the speeches delivered on the occasion of the dinner held by the Indian and Eastern Newspapers' Society there was no reference to any Durbar boons though people with inward knowledge of Court life discoursed on the importance [illegible] troops and [illegible] capitation [illegible] tish troops by Indian [illegible] by getting increased [illegible] ling among themselves [illegible] tions on all the bodies [illegible] be removed. But this lay in the [illegible] taken to make the poli [illegible] intervention really effe [illegible] asked whether the Royal Family is going to undertake a visit to India 1938 will be the centenary of Queen Victoria's accession and it is then that India is supposed to get her freedom in the shape of the plum-pudding of Federation. His Majesty some say, will make a reference to the uncertainty of it all when Parliament reassembles in the last week of this month. I do not think we need consider any idea of a Royal visit as a date for fresh historic developments in India.

COMMON FRONT FOR LEFT

Need Of A Conference

CALCUTTA, Oct. 8.

Mr. Ranjani Mukherji, prominent Trade Unionist of Bengal, in a press statement, refers to Mr. R. S. Ruiker's recent circular to the left-wing leaders of the country and observes: "I feel that in his earnest desire to bring about unity among left-wingers, Mr. Ruiker has forgotten or overlooked some immediate issues that can be undertaken with fruitful results. There are differences between various groups and however much one may try to minimise them, they will remain vital all the same.

"The points of disagreement are important and we require to understand them thoroughly before we meet. It is not sufficient to say that all are agreed on the fundamentals of Marx and Lenin and so unity is easy sailing. We may agree and yet we may strongly disagree on the application of Marxism in day-to-day struggle. Serious differences of opinion may arise and they do arise."

"Mud-Throwing" On Roy.

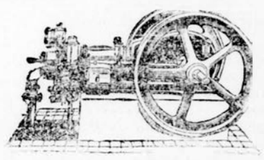
Proceeding Mr. Mukerji says that some people had been loud in desiring unity and yet were indulging in mud-throwing on Mr. M. N. Roy and others. He would prefer the other Marxist group to come out openly and criticise Mr. Roy on the issues they differed from him.

"I have brought Mr. Roy in this statement," continues Mr. Mukherji, "because keeping the Royists outside the pale of the left-movement was not going to carry any Marxist group to the solution of the fundamental problems of India's movement for freedom."

In conclusion Mr. Mukherji suggests the calling of a conference at Calcutta of the leading Trade Unionists to discuss the organisational problems of the Trade Union Movement.—United Press.

ENGLISH and GERMAN INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Crossley



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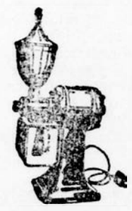

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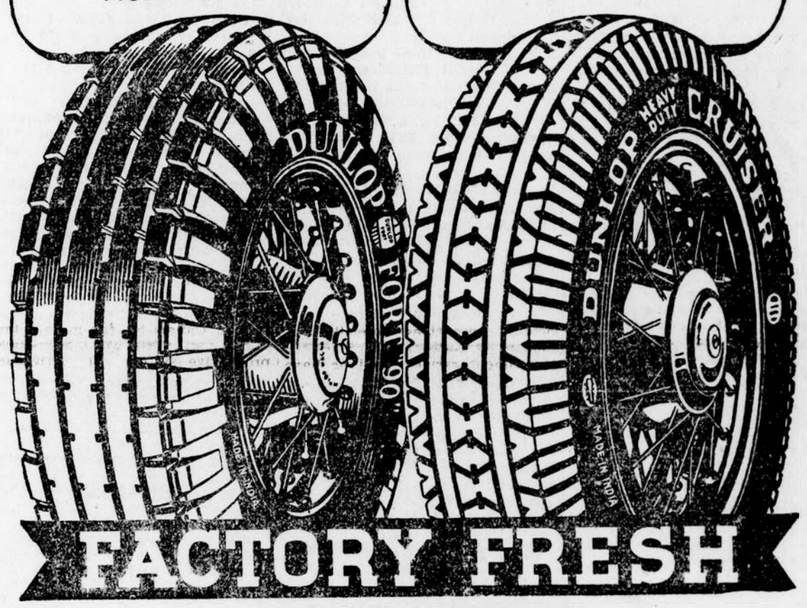

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3. STAINED TEETH
4. FLABBY GUMS
5. COATED TONGUE

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Try a tube today. See how much better your teeth will soon look.

S-11

LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, October 9.

N. Y. Kaisha's s.s. Anyo Maru of 5741 reg. tons, Capt. H. Taguchi, arrived from Kobe via Nagoya, Osaka, Moji, Sakito, Hongkong Singapore, Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

P. and O. S. N.'s s.s. Bhutan of 2911 reg. tons, Capt. F. M. McEwan, arrived from London via Port Said Suez and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

O. I. S. N.'s s.s. Vana of 2025 reg. tons, Capt. J. Rome, arrived from Basra via Schoramshahr. Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

Sc. Steam Nvg.'s s.s. Jalayamuna of 3080 reg. tons, Capt. P. L. Matches, arrived from Bassein via Rangoon, Colombo, Tuticorin, Alleppey, Ponani and Calicut with rice and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, October 9.

Standard Vacum Oil's s.s. Locklan of 5223 reg. tons, Capt. A. R. Health, sailed for Marmagoa with local and same bottom cargo.

P. and O. S. N.'s s.s. Kaiser-I-Hind of 6014 reg. tons, Capt. L. J. Edwards, sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers and local cargo.

F. F. Campbell's s.s. City of Sydney of 4326 reg. tons, Capt. E. J. Hoppins, sailed for Colombo, Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta with local and same bottom cargo.

K. Nixon's s.s. City of Canterbury of 5290 reg. tons, Capt. J. Wyper, sailed for Liverpool and Glasgow via Bedi Bunder and Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

T. Morrison's s.s. Begum of 3656 reg. tons, Capt. O. G. R. Jones, sailed for Rangoon via Beypore Coast Ports and Colombo with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

B. I. S. N.'s s.s. Nardana of 4784 reg. tons, Capt. B. C. E. White, sailed for Basra with local cargo.

B. I. S. N.'s s.s. Vita of 1955 reg. tons, Capt. F. Harrison, sailed for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi, and Port Okha with passengers and general cargo.

LOADING

Bombay, October 9.

The following vessels booked for loading on 9-10-37:—

S.S. Anyo Maru (N.Y.K.), for China, Japan Ports via Karachi and Colombo.

S.S. Lalita (New Dhol. S.S.), for Penang and Singapore.

S.S. British Sergeant (Ang. Ira. Oil) for Abadan.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, October 9.

2 City of Sydney 4326 Colombo 9-10 F F Campbell

3 Bhutan, 2912, Japan, 12-16, M. M.

7 City of Canterbury, 5290, Karachi, 10-10, K. Nixon.

9 Anyo Maru, 5741, Karachi, 13-10, N. Y. Kaisha.

14 Takliwa 3742 Durban 13-10 M M

17 Nardana, 4784, Busra, 10-10, M. M.

B.P.S. Kaiser-I-Hind, 6014, London, 9-10 M. M.

Victoria Dock

16 Indira, 278, N.F., N.F., The New Dholera Steamship, Ltd.

Prince's Dock

B Begum, 3656, Rangoon, 10-10, T. Morrison.

F Jehangir 2157 Jeddah 11-10 T Morrison

K Jalatarang 1464 N F. N F. Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Bhutan 9-10-37 M M

Viceroy of India 25-10-37 P & O

Narkunda 4-11-37 P and O

Ranpura 11-11-37 P and O

Strathnaver 26-9-37 P and O S N

Cathay 14-10-37 P and O

Strathmore 21-10-37 P and O S N

FROM PLYMOUTH

City of Simla 18-10-37 Kilnes Nixon

FROM HULL

City of Kobe 15-10-37 J Finlay

FROM LIVERPOOL

Harmodiar 9-10-37 J Finlay

Britannia 11-10-37 Anchor Line

FROM OSLO

Simla 27-10-37 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Russo 18-10-37 L Triestino

Himalaya 14-10-37 L Triestino

FROM JAVA

Hoey Merchant 11-10-37 Volkart Bros.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Toyama Maru 16-10-37 N Y Kaisha

Borneo Maru 10-10-37 O S Kaisha

Anyo Maru 8-10-37 N Y Kaisha

Jeypore 15-10-37 P and O S N

Corfu 15-10-37 P and O S N

Tango Maru 30-10-37 N Y Kaisha

Taijin Maru 23-10-37 O S Kaisha

FROM HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels 13-10-37 L Edwards

Heemskerk 11-10-37 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Sydney 6-10-37 F F Campbell

Vichita 8-10-37 L Edwards

Pres. Garfield 14-10-37 F F Campbell

FROM BASRA

Barala 14-10-37 M M

Varsowa, 16-10-37, M. M.

FROM MOULMIN

Naringa 10-10-37 M M

FROM BASSEIN.

Jalamani 14-10-37 Scindia S N

FROM DURBAN.

Tairea 30-10-37 M M

Kenya 16-10-37 M M

FROM KARACHI.

Vita 14-10-37 M M

FROM RANGOON.

Cranfield 10-10-37 M M and Co.

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Corfu 16-10-37 M M

Cathay 23-10-37 P and O.

Manela 2-11-37 P and O S N

Mongolia 6-11-37 P and O S N

Strathaird 25-9-37 P and O

Viceroy of India 30-10-37 P and O

FOR PLYMOUTH.

City of Simla 23-10-37 K Nixon

FOR SYDNEY

Strathmore 21-10-37 P and O.

Narkunda 4-11-37 P and O

FOR LIVERPOOL

Elysia, 16-10-37, Anchor Line, Ltd.

Britania, 21-10-37, Anchor Line, Ltd.

FOR HAMBURG.

Weissenfels 9-10-37 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Monroe 12-11-37 F F Campbell

Pres. Garfield, 15-10-37, F.F. Campbell.

Pres. Hayes 29-10-37 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 19-10-37 L. Triestino

FOR GENOA.

Victoria 3-11-37, L Triestino.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

Conte Biancamano 1-11-37, L Triestino.

Ranchi 12-10-37, P & O S N.

Rajputana 28-10-37, P & O.

Anyo Maru 15-10-37, N Y Kaisha.

Borneo Maru 24-10-37, O S Kaisha

Bhutan, 12-10, M. M.

Toyama Maru 1-11-37, N Y Kaisha

Taijin Maru 8-11-37, O S Kaisha.

FOR KARACHI.

Kybfels 10-10-37, L Edwards.

Vita 16-10-37, M M.

Dondolo, 12-10-37, L. Triestino.

Ellora 25-10-37, M M.

FOR JEDDAH.

Jehangir 11-10-37, T Morrison.

FOR BASRA.

Vasna 14-10-37, M M.

Barala 20-10-37, M M.

Bankura 13-10-37, M M.

FOR DUREAN.

Kenya 27-10-37, M M.

Takliwa 13-10-37, M M.

E. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. Dandolo 6-10-37

„ Weissenfels ..... „

„ Kybfels 7-10-37

„ Vita ..... „

„ Bhadravati ..... „

„ Dayawati ..... „

„ Victoria Marie .... „

„ Takliwa 7-10-37

„ Moldavia (boats) 8-10-37

„ Kalawati 8-10-37

EXPORTS

Bombay, October 9.

S.S. Bhutan for Kobe:—50 bales cotton raw Kotak; 300 bales cotton raw Langley; 50 bales cotton raw G. Dossa.

For Yeiko:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading.

For Yokohama:—150 bales cotton raw Langley.

For Hongkong:—227 bales cotton grey yarn David Sassoon; 12 bales cotton grey yarn A. Virji; 21 cases gum S. and Hajibhoy; 7 cases wet dates L. Posoo.

For Osaka:—101 bags sandalwood R. Purshotam.

For Dairen:—200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading.

S.S. Britania for Glasgow:—2240 bags g. nut oil cake Ralli Bros.; 3920 bags g. nut oil cake Louis Dreyfus.

For Liverpool:—20642 bags g. nut oil cake L. Dreyfus; 3360 bags g. nut oil cake Ralli Bros.; 6667 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros.

S.S. Anyomaru for Osaka:—300 bundles new tin clippings Ali Bros.

For Kobe:—150 tons old scrap iron M. G. Abdulhossean; 250 tons scrap iron Faiz.

For Yeiko:—900 bales cotton raw T. M. Kaisha.

IMPORTS

Bombay, October 9.

S.S. Waynegate, agents L. Edwards, from Gothenburg:—7626 bundles box board; 116 kegs. chlorate of potash; 3035 bags nails; 124 bundles drills, steel; 29 cases lable; 20 cases hinges; 47 bls wood pulp boards; 100 bags sulphate of alumina; 19 cases hurricane lanterns; 20 cases enamelled ware; 2356 bales paper; 43 cases blow lamps and spare parts.

From Oslo:—4365 bundles box board; 989 bales paper; 100 bags nitrate of soda; 703 cases nails.

For Rotterdam:—167 bales straw boards; 75 cases elect. lamp; 50 drums corn syrup.

From Hamburg:—587 bales paper; 127 cases padlocks; 50 cases files; 25 cases German silver sheets; 158 cases steel plates.

From Antwerp:—400 drums earth colour; 33 barrels glue in powder; 109 cases padlocks; 194 bundles M. S. Channels; 54 cases steel plates; 39 bags dogs pikes; 100 bags steel hinges; 35 cases candles; 396 pcs. zinc plates.

S.S. Comorin, agents M. Mackenzie from Bordeaux:—67 cases brandy; 14 cases wine.

From Copenhagen:—75 cases beer.

beer.

From Paris:—60 bales picking bands.

From Southampton:—15 cases cigarettes.

From Alexandria:—152 bales cotton.

From Calamata:—500 cases figs.

From Aden:—435 bags gum.

From Basle:—153 drums aniline colour; 40 bales indigo.

From Marseilles:—200 cases brandy; 24 cases silk worm eggs; 41 cases vermouth; 50 bags almonds; 79 cases soap; 136 cts. cork boards.

From Zurich:—41 cases artificial silk embroidered cotton goods; 17 cases machinery; 2' cases quinine; 63 cases embroidered cotton goods.

as in a lighter reveals the dim cond essty this season and with

„ Takliwa 7-10-37

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Oct. 8.

	Season to date	This week	Corresponding Season 1936-37	Corresponding Week 1936
Total in sight (excluding linters)	4,605	858	3,847	671 bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	1,103	215	1 222	208 „
Exports from U.S. Ports	998	24	989	183 „
Of which to Japan	55	8	235	33 „
Of which to China	11	3	1	— „
Of which to Great Britain	280	24	228	32 „
Of which to Germany	178	14	138	19 „
Stock at New York	—	—	—	— „
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	2,798	—	2,137 „
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns ---	—	1,714	—	1,979 „
World's Visible Supply	—	7,163	—	6,935 „
Of which to American Cotton	—	5 630	—	5,169 „
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	1,856	335	1,930	315 „
Receipts at U.S. Ports	2,812	449	2,104	241 „

All figures are in thousands.

WHEAT MARKETS REVIEW

Mixed Tendency

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Oct. 6.

The current quotations of wheat as compared with those ruling a week ago in brackets as reported from the selected markets of the world are as follows:—

London:—S. Australian 47 (45.3). Rozario Jan. 41.6 (40.3).

Chicago:—Dec. 107 7/8 (107 3/4) May 108 5/8 (108 1/4).

Liverpool:—Dec. III (110).

Winnipeg:—Dec. 126 7/8 (125 3/8).

Karachi:—Ready 30-8-0 (30-9-0) Oct. 30-7-3 (30-9-6).

Hapur:—Ready 3-2-10 (3-3-0) Mangsir 3-3-4 (3-3-6).

Bombay:—Jan. 5-10-9 (5-10-9) May 5-6-9 (5-6-6)

Calcutta:—May 4-0-6 (4-0-3).

Amritsar:—Mangsir 3-4-9 (3-4-10).

Lyallpur:—Mangsir 3-4-11 (3 5-0).

MIXED FEELING

From the above table of quotations it would appear that the wheat markets during the week under review closed with a mixed tendency; some of the markets remained active and steady; while the others dull and quiet. Higher Winnipeg cables, higher plate with insufficient rain reports from Australia and Argentine, heavy scattered buyings and bullish crop advices from Southern-Hemisphere, Eastern coverings, steadiness in cash interest and firm Baltic Exchange were solely responsible for the steady tone, while reports of good progress of seeding, favourable crop forecast, absence of millers interest as well as professional sellings accounted for dullness and easiness.

QUIET TONE

The market at Bombay ruled quiet although a bit brighter sentiment was also evident. Despite reports of renewed activity in international markets following fears of Argentine crop outlook and increase in freight, the market witnessed a quiet attitude with little or no interest. Trading and operations remained restricted owing to weakness of other was very quiet and featureless commodities which resulted in narrow and uninteresting movements. Selling pressure was absent. No fresh thing was noticeable in Calcutta and the prices did not move beyond 4-0-3 Speculative interest was restricted.

MOFUSSILS DULL

In the mofussil markets, dullness and lassitude beyond expectations were seen. Hapur market during the six days of the week witnessed a deserted appearance. The poor brokers had to go without extracting brokerage and were heard saying that they had not seen such an idle period during last 7 or 8 years But however, yesterday night a little activity prevailed in the market, appreciating Mangsir to 3-3-10 the highest during the week. There was no trading demand. Despite steady foreign cables the market could not make any rise and both the bulls and bears had to remain anxiously watching the trend. Arrivals in order to make room for the next crop are by and by increasing and the daily average neared about 700 maunds. Total stock stands at 1,443 Khattis which is very much at this time and no reduction seems to appear unless the Railway decreases the freight. Consequently no single grain was exported to consuming centres Daily arrivals are meeting the domestic requirements. Lyallpur daily receipts averaged 1,500 bags, the chief buyers being the millers and military hands.

KARACHI STEADY

Karachi market during the week under report ruled with steady undertone but showed no appreciable improvement. The market on one hand manifested steadiness in consequence of firm oversea cables coupled with extensive export enquiry while on the other hand showed easiness when October liquidations followed by easy up-country markets were commenced and cables of easiness in Chicago and Winnipeg together with absence of heavy demand were received. The highest closing touched October 30-9-0 and the lowest 30-5-0. Price variations, though noticeable throughout were of minor nature ranging within 5 annas. Trading was on an active measure and one day tenders of 38,000 bags were contracted against October Local Millers, Bombay shippers and European concerns took a keen taste in spot sales. Arrivals were increased by nearly 1 1/4 times over the last week Daily average was about 7,250 bags and the week's imports and exports amounted to 49,169 bags and 1,72,686 bags respectively.

During the week ended Oct. 4, unsettled conditions off Malabar and Kanara were more marked under the influence of the day depression. Humidity remained generally in excess while local in Kashmere and N. W. F Province. The weather was very seasonable and favourable and sowing and ploughing operations have enthusiastically begun.

ARGENTINE CROP

After a general mixed tendency witnessed during the last week, the markets abroad advanced on export enquiry, apprehension over Argentine new crop, persistent buyings by cash interest in sympathy with Winnipeg cables and mils' buying due to dry soil complaints in Nebraska and unfavourable weather reports from South West. But Liverpool had a mixed flavour; steady and easy. December showed easier tendency despite steadiness abroad owing to heavy sellings of distant position which were taken up by coverings. Freight continued to be an important factor, offers for early shipments being reduced by the limited amount of tonnage available and high prices ruling. In North America prices kept well maintained. An Antwerp report indicates that one cargo of Russian wheat has reached there and the quality is found to be entirely satisfactory.

Exports from Australia and Argentine during the week ending Sept. 23 respectively amounted to 135 qrs. and 46,000 qrs.

U. S. COTTON REPORT BEARISH

Messrs. Bruel and Co. state:—

The 3rd American Bureau Report of the Season was published in New York yesterday and we give below the detailed figures together with the figures for the corresponding report of recent seasons:—

	Condition.	Crop Estimate.	Yield.	Ginned.
1st October 1937	79.0 p.c.	17,573,000	249.3 lbs.	8,259,000
1st October 1936	61.9 p.c.	11,505,000	186.9 lbs.	6,031,000
1st October 1935	64.0 p.c.	11,464,000	191.5 lbs.	4,230,000
1st. October 1934	55.9 p.c.	9,442,000	165.9 lbs.	4,958,000
1st October 1933	66.7 p.c.	12,855,000	255.3 lbs.	5,851,000
1st October 1932	54.2 p.c.	11,422,000	149.3 lbs.	4,835,000
1st October 1931	69.3 p.c.	16,234,000	190.5 lbs.	5,410,414

The Report proved to be much more bearish than the expectation of the most rabid "bear" and left operators more or less stunned. The increase of very nearly 1 1/2 million bales in the crop estimate, is not without precedent, for in 1926 the crop forecast was 15,166,000 bales on the 1st September, and 16,627,000 bales on the 1st October, whilst the final crop was 17,978,000 bales. It looks very much as though the crop this season, on an acreage of 33,726,000 acres will establish a new record, but a few hundred thousand bales more or less should not influence prices, for such a surfeit of the raww commodity is already assured that any thought of higher prices within the next few months must be ruled out as founded on nothing more substantial than a pious hope.

The World is faced with a supply as follows:—

American:—	
Carry-over	6,213,000
Production	17,573,000
Other Growths:—	
Carry-over	6,721,000
Production	20,000,000
	50,507,000 bales

and if we estimate consumption at last year's record figure of 31,000,000 bales, we will start the next Season with a carry-over of 19 1/2 million bales compared with 13 million bales at the commencement of last Season, and the previous record figure of 17,650,000 bales (13,263,000 American and 4,386,000 Others) at the commencement of the 1932/3 Season.

Looked at from the point of view of these Figures, we fail to see that Cotton is cheap or that there is justification for the adoption of a "bull" position.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Figures On First October

Season.	Indicated Crop.
1937	17,573,000 bales.
1936	12,399,000 bales.
1935	10,638,000 bales.
1934	9,636,000 bales.
1933	13,049,000 bales.
1932	13,003,000 bales.

Comparisons with previous seasons:—

Conditions.	Yield per acre.	Ginned.
79.0 p.c.	249.3 lbs.	8,259,000 bales
61.8 p.c.	197.9 lbs.	6,031,000 bales
64.0 p.c.	184.2 lbs.	4,230,000 bales
55.9 p.c.	171.6 lbs.	4,958,000 bales
66.7 p.c.	212.7 lbs.	5,851,000 bales
54.2 p.c.	173.5 lbs.	4,835,000 bales

LIBERAL FEDERATION

Berar's Choice Of President

AKOLA, October 9.

The first choice of the Berar Liberal Association for the Presidentship of the Liberal Federation, whose session is to be held in Calcutta during the Christmas holidays fell to-day by a big majority on the Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 9/10/1937

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.027 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.6 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.7 degrees 2.6 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 80.8 degrees 4.9 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 86 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 113 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3

Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 1.77 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 70.72 inches.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 9/10/37.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 86.0 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.10 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.88 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Indian Civilians Must Give Lead

Appeal To Accept Cut In Salaries

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

"Friends of India" Bulletin writes:—

The Congress Party has now seven out of eleven Indian Provinces under its administrations.

Under the British connection, lasting now over 150 years, India has gradually become poorer and poorer. With the possible exception of China, she is the poorest country in the world with about £7 per capita annual income which means less than 2d. a day!

In such a poverty-stricken country, people naturally expect its services to be considerate and self-sacrificing regarding their payments. What do we find actually? The Civil Service of India is the highest paid Service in the world! The Viceroy gets more than the President of the U.S.A and the Prime Minister of Great Britain put together. Apart from his private allowance, he gets £20,000 per year! The British Governors get between £5,000 to £8,000. A member of the Indian Civil Service starts with round about £400 and in the ordinary courses rise to £1,900; we have not taken into consideration the substantial overseas allowances given to members of the Civil Service if they go from Great Britain! That will give the public some idea of the scale on which Indian administrators are paid.

This bare statement of facts will convince the reader of the enormous disparity between the income of the average man, and a member of the Civil Service of India

The Indian Congress which has the interests of the people at heart decided to pay its Cabinet Ministers not more than £450 a year. The Karachi Congress of 1931, passed a resolution by which the highest servant, say the President of Indian Republic equivalent to the present Viceroy should not get more than Rs. 500 a month—less than £38!

In this connection we venture to approach a section of the Indian Civil Service which has rendered in the past very valuable support to India's cause; the country naturally, therefore, expects a lead from this section on the question of the salaries of the Civil Service. We refer to the Indian personnel of the Service.

GIVE LEAD

We must also say a word to the British members of the Service lest we are suspected of creating a rift in the solidarity of the Service. We primarily appeal to the Indian personnel, because they belong to the soil and they will be there when perhaps many of the British personnel have left the country for good. India is the home-land of the Indian members of the Service and therefore the country has a right to demand a sacrifice from them when it is necessary.

MUSLIM M.L.A.'s PROTEST

Sympathy For Arabs In Palestine

SIMLA, Oct. 10

The Muslim members of the Central Legislature have made a Statement regarding the situation in Palestine in the course of which they say:—

"We, the Muslim members, of the Central Legislature representing every shade of Muslim opinion in India have been following the events in Palestine most painfully. Our Arab brethren have our cordial sympathy in the great fight against heavy odds to safeguard their legitimate rights and save the holy lands from Zionist aggression. The partition of Palestine is unthinkable and highly revolting to the Muslim World.

We demand that the whole of Palestine be handed over to Arabs, the sons of the soil and the mandate be ended as in Iraq. Arabs must be allowed to enjoy self-determination and form their own democratic Government. The present repressive and pro-Jewish policy must be stopped forthwith; otherwise there is great danger of Britain losing its friendly position in the Muslim world and forcing Indian Muslims to act according to the dictates of Islam".

The signatories are Syed Murtaza, Sir Mohamed Yakub, Ghiasuddin, Abdul Qaiyub, Zaffar Ali Khan, Shaukat Ali, Hossain Imam, Sir Yamin Khan Asaf Ali, Abdur Rashid Chaudhry, Abdul Ghai Kunwar Ismail Allikhan, M. A. Rahman, S. M. Padshah, Mohamad Ahmed Kazmi, Chaudhri Sikander Ali, Ghulam Bhik Narang, Mohammed Azarali, H. M. Abdullah, Mehershah, Ziauddin Ahmed, Syed Mohammed Hussain, Mohammed Nauman, Kameiddin Ahmed, Essak Saik Siddique Ali Khan and Fazlihaq Paracha.

Mr. Shaukat Ali informs the Associated Press that the signatures of those Muslim members who left Simla before the statement was ready are being obtained.—A. P.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES AT WARDHA

Mr. Shrimannarayan Agarwal, Organising Secretary, Marwadi Educational Society, Wardha, writes:—

We are convening a Conference of the ex-students of our institutions (i. e. Nava Bharat Vidyalaya formerly Marwadi Vidyalaya) Wardha, Marwadi Hostel, Wardha, and old Marwadi Hostel, Nagpur) on the occasion of the Jubilee Celebration of our Society on October, 19, 20 and 21. We are sending invitations to all those ex-students whose addresses are known to us. All the rest to whom we have not been able to send formal invitations will kindly regard this announcement as an invitation.

Those attending from outside Wardha should intimate to me the date and time of their arrival.

A. I. CONFERENCE

An All-India Education Conference will be held on 22nd, and 23rd October, under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi. Only those holding special invitations will be admitted.

Craik Assumes Charge

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, October 9.

Sir Henry Craik who arrives by air at Karachi to-day assumes charge of the Home Membership of the Government of India from Mr. Maxwell who has proceeded on leave.

Sir H. Craik will reach Delhi on October 13 after halt for a day each at Karachi and Lahore.

SAYAJI MILLS STRIKE SETTLED

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, (By Mail).

The strike in Sayaji Mills, after 22 days, has now ended due to mutual adjustment between the labour and the management through the intervention of the local Majur Mahajan. The two workers have been reinstated and a committee is appointed to decide all matters of differences.

Broach Cotton 153

Congratulations over congratulations are pouring on the Universal's for their exact predictions of all the four Bureau Reports—including the October one, which has made its followers to make a mint of money!

Ye Cotton Dealers! Why loose thousands when Universal guarantees cent per cent profits in all your transactions? The latest scientific calculation with which the Universal's Special Reports are issued—is the God-send Blessing for the Universal's Punters!

Thousands and thousands are daily earned by them and only those on whom Goddess Laxmi is pleased, are incentive to purchase these reports.

Ye Fortunate Traders! If you want to know—that Cotton Business is not a Luck's Play—but a real Mine of Money—Subscribe once for the Universal's report and you will be more than bewildered to see how it works wonders.

Fees for ASWIN Report (5th October to 3rd November) Rs. 50.

UNIVERSAL COTTON FORECAST

354, Kalbadevi, Kalyan Bhuvan. BOMBAY.

'Phone: 25377. 'Grams: "Kaumudi"

U. S. Cotton Crop Breaks All Records

Bureau Surprisingly Bearish But Operators Expect Crop Control

PRICES TO SEEK LOWER LEVELS

BOMBAY: October 9.

We have no record of an yield of 249.3 lbs. per acre in American Cotton and the Bureau Report issued on Friday was a most surprising one, indicating total production 1,75,73,000 Bales. This figure as compared with the previous the month shows an increase of 1-1/2 million bales and all private estimates were left long way behind.

It is a bumper crop and some believe that the Government estimate will not be reached.

Anyhow, there seems no justification for purchases in the face of a huge crop and, we think, prices will have to reach low levels.

The New York cotton market was stunned by the huge Bureau figures and substantial liquidation both domestic and foreign resulted. The general impression is that a large percentage of the crop will eventually go to the loan with private predictions that Government may take a special action to control surplus

The market opened steady but declined on heavy liquidation with buying limited to trade price-fixing and short covering. After the first wave of selling the market quietened down awaiting developments in Washington. Some believe that the present level may be low enough but see no reason for any immediate important upturn. Finally prices advanced partially on short covering.

The increase in the cotton crop which is general is attributed to conditions during September which were above average together with very light weevil losses. Harvesting is progressing rapidly though shortage of picking is reported.

OFFICIAL CONFERENCE

"The Dow Jones Agency, Washington states that immediately after the release of the Bureau figures, AAA Officials held a Conference to discuss the probable effect of the indicated production on price. Prior to the Bureau Report the officials indicated that should the estimate exceed September first indications it would be necessary to seek legislation for compulsory production control next year. Meanwhile the officials declined to comment on the Bureau figures insisting that they must analize before discussing crop prospects publicly. A.A.A. officials probably will make a formal statement on the cotton situation today in view of the large increase in the estimated production."

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points with December 7.94 but improved 5 points and it was quoted 7.99 which was the highest level. After the Bureau report the market was weak and prices collapsed to 7.60, which was the lowest level. Finally there was some covering and the market closed at a net decline of 23 to 38 points. Spot cotton prices declined 28 points at 8.05c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was weak on extensive selling and closed at a decline of 32 to 37 points. Spot cotton prices declined 32 points at 7.74c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with January 4.61. There was liquidation and hedging which met with Bombay straddle buying and trade calling together with pre-Bureau local short covering. There was London and Bombay selling. After the Bureau report there was general selling and the market closed at a decline of 21 to 22 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed 2 points up at 4.75d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was easy with increased selling. Giza futures closed 30 to 22 points down while Uppers lost 14 to 22 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria market was irregular. Sakels closed 9 to 17 points lower while Ashmouni futures were 2 to 5 points up.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. December Highest (1014 a.m.)	7.99+02
N. Y. December Lowest (1-22 p.m.)	7.60—37
Liverpool January Highest	4.65+02
Liverpool January Lowest	4.41—22

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Report is considered very "bitarish". Market considers the figures very large. The expectation is rather for lower prices.

Liverpool.—Condition 79. Production 1,75,73,000 bales, Owing remarkable increase expect market work lower particularly Liverpool which is likely to bear full force of hedging movement.

Liverpool.—Think decline has been overdone. Expect U. S. Government loans attract cotton. Have no faith in lower prices, but market may be depressed for the present.

Liverpool:—Market staggered by Bureau estimate which is about million bales above general expectations. It is generally thought that further price decline will increase quantity going into loan which may reach five to six million bales.

New York.—Bureau estimate much larger than expected but in finality means that much more cotton eventually go into loan and increased loan deliveries will synchronize with decreasing ginnings. Therefore strongly favour purchases present level but prepared take advantage any further decline which is likely to be only moderate.

New York.—Think decline temporarily discounts intensely bearish situation. Prefer long side for moderate profits only.

New York.—Special session congress probable. Announcement due shortly. Intentions crop control. Think scale down buying advisable.

New York.—Trade buying principal feature. Farmers less anxious to sell. Expect them to place with our Government large percentage of holdings.

New York.—Do not think crop will reach Government estimates with 90,00,000 still unginned. Loans will take present receipts.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Bureau far excess expectation looks like larger portion crop go into loan course values depends actions south.

Think decline has been over done expect U. S. Government loans attract cotton have no faith in lower prices but market may be depressed for the present.

Fear huge crop figures has undermined confidence and may cause further forced liquidation and prefer hold off for time being.

Large Bureau figure makes any buying movement unlikely develop near future but prices in south now represents little over bare costs picking ginning transport consequently expect most unsold go into loan now on possibly causing artificial shortage later stop think crop contains high proportion low grade stop basis better cotton stiffening.

New York: Estimate well about expectation prices already largely discounts large excess supply expect market meet good demand on any decline would buy late months fair setbacks.

Do not favour bear side think we are entitled to some reaction after this decline.

In view of prospective huge supply and unsettled world conditions doubt ability of market to recover till peak of movement has passed and strong 1938 Government control measured are assured.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Oct. 9.

December	7.92
January	7.76
March	7.75
May	7.80
July	7.85
Middling Spot	8.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Oct. 9.

October	8.00
December	7.98
January	7.89
Middling Spot	7.98

11.00 A.M. RANGES.
DECEMBER
December
January

NOON CALL.
December
January

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Oct. 9.

Day's receipts at all U. S. ports 62,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain, 10,000 bales.

Day's exports to the Continent, 15,000 bales.

Day's exports to China and Japan 2,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 9.

October	4.33
November	4.37
December	4.39
January	4.41
February	4.43
March	4.45
April	4.47
May	4.49
June	4.50
July	4.52
August	4.53
September	4.54
October	4.56
Middling Spot	4.51

10-12 A. M. QUOTATIONS.

January	4.34
March	4.37

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 9.

F. G. F. Sakellaridis.—	
F. G. F. Spot	7.40

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 9.

Broach,	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.63
Fine, (Good Staple)	3.78
Superfine, (Good Staple)	3.93
Oomra,	
Fine, (No 1 Staple)	3.78
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	3.93
Choice, (No 1 Staple)	4.02
Bengal,	
Good,	3.25
Fully Good	3.35
Fine	3.50

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Oct. 9

T. T. London on:—

New York	4.95.42
Paris	149.50
Berlin	12.33½
Madrid	75.00
Amsterdam	8.95-15/16
Brussels	29.39½
Milan	94.12
Berne	21.52 1/8
Prague	141.56

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 9.

Following a decline of 28 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 155 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 153/8 on heavy nervous unloading. Later on there was scattered short covering. The undertone of the market was easy.

Liverpool market was due to open 2 points up but it opened easy 7 points down and was quoted 9 points lower which increased selling in the local market and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 152/8. Later on Liverpool was 2 points down and prices in the local market improved. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	153 8 0
Oomra D/J	136 12 0
Oomra May	137 12 0
Bengal D/J	126 4 0
Bengal May	125 4 0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 9.

Bengal F.G.	128/30
C. P. 1	142/45
C. P. 2	135/38
Arvi	135/38
Berar	125/28
Khandesh	120/23
Jalna/Sailu	120/23
Burwah Sanavad	123/27
Mathia	105/10
Broach Fine	145/49
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	179/84
Surat	194/96
Navsari	204/06
Kampala	312/14

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Oct 9
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh		613
Barsi and Nagar		438
Berar		6
Central Provinces		48
Total Oomras		1,105
Dholera		600
Sind Punjab	74	7,923
Broach		1,382
Coompta and Dharwar	235	2,245
Westerns Northerns		414
Cocoanada		12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		809
American		158
Egyptian, African and Sudan	294	28,575
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		26
Total	603	43,249

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 7th Oct

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	375	25,862
Japan and China	650	21,980
Coast Ports	1	9,002
Up-country by Rail		29,382
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		3,550
Total	1,026	89,776

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 8-10-37	2812000	2104000
Receipts yesterday 8-10-37	105000	73000
Exports to date 8-10-37	999000	989000
Stock at Ports 8-10-37	2798000	2137000
Stock at Interior Towns 8-10-37	1714000	1979000
Stock at Liverpool 8-10-37	686000	741000
Visible Supply 8-10-37	5630000	5169000
Quantity in sight 8-10-37	4605000	3847000
Quantity out of sight 8-10-37	1856000	1930000

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—
December 141; Jan 156 March 167 May 169 at Cross Rate 4.95 3/8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1938 156/8—Liverpool May 19.7 4.52 Rs. 40 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1938 156/8—New York May 7.63 Rs. 14 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.95 3/8.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay, on 7th October	8,932
Receipts into Bombay, to date since 1-9-1937	42,646
Receipts into Bombay, same time last season	32,135
Increase	10,511

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Oct. 9.

December	220.40—410
January	219.50—400
February	218.90—330
April	216.90—310

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Oct. 9.

December	57.70—150
January	57.90—130

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Oct. 8.

SAKEL—	
November	13.35— 9.
January	13.39—14
ASHMOUNI—	
December	9.70+2.
February	9.80+3.
April	9.91+5.
GIZA—	
November	11.72+2.
January	11.77—2.

COFFEE MARKET.
New York, Oct. 9.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) closed.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 9.

Yesterday London gold prices closed unchanged at £7-0-6 1/2. London/Paris Exchange rate improved 4 points at 150.28. Dollar/Sterling cross rate was 4.95 3/8. London silver prices advanced improved 1/16d. to 20d. Speculators bought and offerings were small. The market was quiet. Montreal silver futures improved 5 to 10 points and New York silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 5/16. A London cable states that the rise in silver is owing to absence of selling rather than to pressure to buying but reflect a little better undertone prices would probably respond readily to any renewal of demand. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate turnover

GOLD

Ready	34 12 6
Aso	34 12 6
Kartak	34 12 3

SILVER

Ready	50 15 6
Aso	51 0 0
Kartak	51 1 6

LONDON SILVER.
London, Oct. 9.

Market is steady.

Spot	20-1/16
Forward	19-15/16

LONDON GOLD.
Gold Bars Fine per oz £7-0-6½

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 26,16,752 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended October 9.

The s.s. 'Kaiser-i-Hind', which sailed on Saturday, carried six consignments of the following descriptions: Bar gold valued at Rs. 9,31,130 for New York via London bar gold worth Rs. 1,85,377, Rs. 2,78,326, and Rs. 1,149 for London; bar gold valued at Rs. 7,18,669 for London optional Amsterdam, Paris, New York; and Rs. 5,02,101 for London optiona New York, Paris, Amsterdam.

The total value of bar gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard is Rs. 3,04,69,69,598.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Oct. 9.

London copper cash (buyers)	£47-2-8
Standard copper 3 months	£47-7-6
Electrolytic copper	£54-0-0
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 43-0-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 43-8-0

Tone:—Steady.

LONDON METALS

London, Oct. 8.

Copper	£47 5 0
Lead	£18 7 6
Spelter	£18 5 0
Tin	£239 0 0

COTTON PRICE IN TWO FIGURES

The recent decline has depressed Mathia ready Cotton Prices to Rs. 95/- per Candy in Bombay Market.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Oct. 9.

The local market was easy to-day on increased selling influenced by weakness of foreign markets. Linseed was also quiet with scattered selling.

Linseed May	8 2 9
Wheat January	5 7 6
Wheat May	5 4 3

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Oct 8

November	£13 13 9

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

Bombay, Oct. 9.

Groundnuts Feb.—	
Opening	32 12 0
Highest	32 15 0
Lowest	32 8 0
Closing	32 14 6
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	34 0 0
Highest	34 0 0
Lowest	33 14 0
Closing	34 0 0
Cottonseeds Jan.—	
Opening	18 1 6
Highest	18 3 6
Lowest	18 1 0
Closing	18 2 6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Oct 8

October	103 3/8d.
December	102 1/4d.
March	98 1/2d.
May	98d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Oct 8

December	dol 0.99 1/2
May	dol 1.00 1/8
July	dol 0.95

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Oct 9

Wheat	4,125 cwts.
Linseed	5,662 cwts.
Gingellyseed	61 cwts.
Groundnuts	6,889 cwts.
Castorseed	615 cwts.
Rice	1,611 cwts.
Myrabollams	642 cwts.
Cottonseed	252 cwts.
Mowraseed	7 cwts.
Gram	1,087 cwts.
Joowar	525 cwts.
Bajree	101 cwts.
Indian sugar	1,285 cwts.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Oct. 9.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, January/February paid and sellers 39/3

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, October sellers 45/6

Wheat, South Australian, October sellers 46

COPPER MARKET.
London, Oct. 9.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, per lb., sellers 8-1/16

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 9.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 100/2
3 per cent 1951/54 101/8
4 per cent 1941 103/10
6 per cent U P Bonds 97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/8
1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/4
4 per cent 1960/70 113/12
1/2 per cent 1955/60 119
5 per cent 1939/44 105/5
5 per cent 1940/43 108/4
5 1/2 per cent 1948/50 Loan 103/10

TAX FREES.

3 per cent 1954/63 [illegible]/2
5 per cent 1945/55 120/-
3 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 103/12
3 per cent 1935 Mysore 123

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

1 per cent B P T 1974 103/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 108/5
5 per cent M Deb 1949 118
per cent 1954 131
5 per cent K P T 1956 131

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at 98/8 and closed at Rs. 98/7. Next settlement quotes 2 1/2 annas lower.

Tone: Quiet but steady.

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, Oct. 9.

B. C. RATES I I D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling I I D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK.—
Bank's selling T T 268 1/2
Bank's buying T T 266 1/2

ARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,123
Bank's buying T T 1,148

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8
Bank's buying D D 66 7/8

HUNGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 80 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 91 3/4

ROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.95.37 8th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 9th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/16 9th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/2 5/16 9th instant.
Java/London 8.93 3/4 9th instant.
London/Paris 150.28 8th instant.
London/Belgium 29.38 1/2 8th instant.
London/Switzerland 21.54 3/8 8th instant.
London/Berlin 12.33 1/4 8th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 8th instant.
London/New York 4.95.37 8th instant
London/Amsterdam 8.96 8th instant.
London/Ital. 94.15 8th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-6 1/2 7th instant.
Gold £7-0-6 1/2 8th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 7th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 8th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 7th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 15/16 8th instant,
Silver New York Ready 45 7th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 8th instant
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 7th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 8th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 7th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 8th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

MONEY:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone: Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Oct. 8.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	93 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	108 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	113 1/4
4 per cent 1958/68	115 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	111 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	98 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	110 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordy	77/6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 9.

London Stock Exchange market was closed to-day.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 9.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent. to 9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2½ per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2½ per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day loan, ¼ per cent. to ½ per cent.

Interest 7 Days' market loan ¼ per cent.

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Oct. 9.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, c.i.f. ton, October sellers £13-11-3

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f., ton, October-November sellers £15-10-0

Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f., ton October/November sellers £15-17-6

Rapeseed, Toria, Hull/Cont., c.i.f., October/November sellers £15-0-0

Castorseed, Bombay Hull, c.i.f., ton, October/November sellers £15-0-0

General Realising In Share Bazar

ABSENCE OF BUYERS TELLS

Professionals Hold Aloof

BOMBAY: October 9.

The sharp drop in raw cotton prices created some nervousness in the local Share Bazar where prices declined on general long liquidation.

There was a marked absence of any support and Professional Operators were holding aloof.

As pointed out, the technical position of the market was rendered weak and recent short covering left the market in an overbought state.

The present decline may go further in the near future, but leading Operators being overloaded will not allow the market to collapse. There is no change in the fundamental situation of the Textile Industry and we think it safe to cover sales on all weak markets.

The market opened weak to-day and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. During the middle of the session there was some covering, but nervous liquidation again weakened prices.

Bombay Dyeings opened at about the lowest level of the day at Rs. 1,110 and improved to Rs. 1,120, but later on prices eased to Rs. 1,110 and closed at Rs. 1,112. Central India shares closed at Rs. 336 and Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 382. Simplex shares were easy at Rs. 122.

Associated Cement shares eased off to Rs. 154-8. Hydro-Electric shares fluctuated within a narrow range.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,725 and declined to Rs. 1,700, while Ordinary shares closed at Rs 163-8. Bombay Burma shares were easy at Rs. 767-8.

TEXTILE SHARES.
Bombay, Oct. 9.

	Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	410 0
250 BOM DYEING (Rs 25)	1112 8
100 CENTURY	303 12
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 3)	336 4
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	271 4
100 Cooria (Rs 5)	117 3
250 David	75 0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	477 8
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-10-6
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	162 8
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	236 4
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1790 0
100 Indore	77 0
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	156 4
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	382 8
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	687 8
250 Madras United	11 0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1,310 0
250 Model	55 0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	126 4
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	321 4
100 Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	46 8
100 Phoenix (10)	348 2
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	70 0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2330 0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	122 8
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	326 4
100 Swan (nil)	132 8
500 Vishnu (Rs 50)	1490 0
1000 Western (Rs. 10)	875 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	117 0
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	30 12
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1542 8
125-500 I Conty .Rs(7-8)	381 4
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	142 3
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	125 0
5 Union (As. 4)	5-9-6
CEMENTS	
100 Associated	154 8
INSURANCE	
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	995 0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	15-14
20 Mercantile	56 4
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	44 14
200 Oriental (125)	4,760 0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	8 2
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old	156 4
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 5)	1610 0
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13 8
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	134 11
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	182 8
10 Broach	14 0
100 Karachi (4)	271
100 Poona (4)	212 8
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	210 0
1000 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	163 2
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 40) X.D.	1475 0
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	957 8
100 C Province	97 0
100 Dhond Baramati	104 4
100 Gujarat	95 12
100 Mandra Bhon	97 8
100 Pachora Jamner	94 .
100 Sara Sirajgunj	99 8
500 Tapti Valley	762 8
MININGS	
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	11 1
8sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	3 4
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1) X.D.	52 4
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	72 8
30 TATA STEEL DFD (Rs. 36-3-6)	1700 0
75 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 10)	363 8
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	345 0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 6)	189 6
200-250 B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 40)	876 4
250 BOM STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	217 8
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	767 8
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 63-8)	251 4
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5-9-9
50 B. TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-8)	106 4
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	165 0
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	50 0
100 I. Radio Defd (12)	565 0
100 I. Radio Ord (15)	510 0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	735 0
20 PREMIER CON (Rs. 2-15)	92 8
15 Scindia	28 2
25 Tata Oil Mill	36 0
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c Andhra Valley	1.500 0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	307 8
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	77 0
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	547 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, Oct. 9.

Bomba. Dyeing (1135) 1110 1120 1118 1122 1110 1112
Century (308/12) 301 305 302 303
Central India (355) 342 345 335 338 336 337 336
Kohinoor (390) 382 380 381 382
New Great (325) 321 322 318 321
Simplex (131/4) 127 125 127 122
Swadeshi (345) 332 335 330 331 327 326
Associated Cement (158/8) 156/8 155/8 155 154/8
Andhra (1617/8) 1610
Tata Hydro (164/6) 163/2
Tata Power (1482/8) 1475 1470 1475 1472 1475
Tram. Ord. (135) 135
T. Steel Dfd. (1737/8) 1725 1715 1720 1700 1705 1697 1700
T. Steel Ord. (367/8) 364 365/8 364/8 363/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (168/4) 168
Bellapur (194/6) 191 190 193 188 190 189
B. Steam (218/12) 217 215 217
B Burma (776/4 770 772 765 766 767/8

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Oct. 8.

Messrs. Batliwala and Karani have received the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

	Dol.
American Water Works Com.	12
American Gas and Electric	25
American Power & Light Pfd 5 p.c. A	39
American Forn. Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	31
American Super Power	1
Electric Power and Light	13
Electric P. & Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	50
Electric Bond Common	11
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	28
United Gas Corporation	5
American Tel. and Tel.	157
Western Union Telg.	30 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio Railway	14 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway	39
Erie Railway	9
Great North Pfd. Railway	36
New York Central Railway	23 3/4
Southern Pacific Railway	27
Allis Chalmers	48
United States Rubber	34
Douglas Aircraft	37
Phillips Petroleum	47
Curtis Wright	4
Alaska	11
Japanese Govt. 6 1/2 p. c. 1954	70
Tokyo Electrict Lights 1953	54
Ludlum Steel	23
National Steel	69
Republic Steel	22
United State Steel	70 1/4
American Car Foundry	25
United States Smelting	71
Youngstown Sheet	49
Anaconda Copper Mining	34 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	48 3/4
Chrysler	85
General Motors	45 1/2
General Electric	42
Union Carbide	85
Barnsdall Oil	16
Socony Oil	17 1/4
St. Oil of N. J. Oil	54
National Dairy	17
American Tob B	74
Chase Bank	36
National City Bank	32
Crucible Steel 7 per cent Pfd.	103
American Smelting	62
Continental Motor	2
Mishan Corp.	19

Japanes Government 5 1/2 p.c. 1964 55

Amr. Gas and Elec. for 12 months ending 31st Aug. earned dol 2.47. Elec P. and Lt Com. earned dol 1.10; in 8 months 14 cents. General Motors sales for the month 62317. Carloadings for the week up 27648 units. Continued weakness; outlook still uncertain. Turnover 1 1/4 million shares. Weakness due to great extent on account of break in all commodities especially Cotton. U. S. Steel range dol 69 1/2 to dol 73 3/4. Market more than deserves recovery but extreme nervousness over foreign outlook limiting comebacks.

LINSEED MARKET.

London, Oct. 9.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt., October paid and sellers 29/6

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt., January/April sellers 29/3

6 1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	107	0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	101	8
7 p.c Tata Hydro	159	6
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1572	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	198	12
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	168	0
7 p.c. Vishnu	703	12
DEBENTURES		
3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	109	4
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	52	0
7 p.c Sholapur	83	12
6 p.c Tata Hydro	109	8

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List.)

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Editor Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1937

Two Indian Savants Who Elevated Burma

Forest Minister On Sacrifices Of Buddha & Gandhi

TRICOLOUR HOISTED IN DUFFERIN GARDENS

RANGOON, (By Air Mail).

A wave of united nationalism as well as the friendly part played by the Forest Minister marked the fitting celebration of 69th birthday of Gandhiji in Rangoon by the Indian community to-day. Several meetings were held in different parts of the city at which Hindus, Muslims, Indian and Burman Buddhists, Christians and Sikhs paid glowing tributes to Gandhiji and his work in the cause of suffering humanity.

TRICOLOUR HOISTED.

The celebration which commenced in the morning started with a procession at which a big photograph of Gandhiji was taken out in a decorated car. The procession terminated at Dufferin Garden where a meeting was held and for the first time Indian National Flag was hoisted by U Pu, Froest Minister who in the course of a short speech touched up on the work of Gandhiji.

Another procession also paraded the streets and terminated at Strand road where the National Tricolour was unfurled by Mr. B. K. Dadachanji, Vice-President of the Burma Provincial Congress Committee. In the afternoon a large number of people were fed.

LIKE BUDDHA.

In the evening another meeting was held under the presidentship or U Pu, Forest Minister who said that Buddhism came from India and elevated the people of Burma and in recognition of that great sacrifice made by Buddha, the Buddhists celebrated his birthday on the full moon day of Kason. Mahatma Gandhi forsook all earthly comforts for the sake of humanity and so it was fit and proper that they should remember him and his work on his birthday. He added that it must be a great satisfaction to hear that Mahatmaji's work was being appreciated and remembered throughout the whole world wherever there were Indians on this auspicious day.

Several other Indian speakers representing various communities spoke paying tributes to Gandhiji.

Another meeting was held under the auspices of the Burma Provincial Congress Committee.—A. P.

Half Million Non-Violent Army To Fight For Freedom

CHANCE OF INDIA AND ENGLAND PRESENTING UNITED FRONT GONE FOR EVER

GARHDIWALA, Oct. 9.

"I have no desire to act the prophet, but it is certain that political discontent in the country will not go unless Indians come into their own." Thus declared Sardar Sardulsingh Caveeshar, in his presidential address to the 22nd Session of the Punjab Provincial Political Conference here.

Continuing he said "No earthly power can prevent Indian patriots from winning freedom. Thanks to the ceaseless efforts of Mahatma Gandhi, non-violence has sunk deep into the Indian mind, and it is bound to win through. I, therefore, most earnestly suggest to this Conference, and, through it, to the Indian National Congress, that it should concentrate all its energies to the recruitment of a Non-Violent Army of half a million civil resisters who should be prepared to offer themselves for a peaceful fight with the British Government for four years. If it does not yield to the Indian demand for a constitution framed by the Indian people and for the good of their own country."

Tracing the history of the Indians' struggle Sardar Sardulsingh said whatever little chance there was of India and England presenting a united front in the future for building up a better world, had almost gone for ever. He opined that a conflict was certain to come sooner or later, and that the Nation should be prepared for it.—A P.

BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE GOODS

Prof. Ranga's Amendment To Satyamurti's Resolution Before A. I. C. C.

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

The following amendment to Mr. Satyamurti's resolution on the "Boycott of Japanese Goods" for the A.-I.C.C. meeting, has been tabled by Prof. N. G. Ranga:—

At the end of the resolution; And that Indian cotton mills be urged to consume all such cotton as cannot be exported to Japan due to such a boycott at a statutorily fixed minimum price, since such a boycott is bound to increase the demand for Indian mill-made yarn and cloth.—United Press.

Indians In Ceylon

Trade Boycott If They Don't Get Seats In Village Committees

COLOMBO, Oct. 10.

Under the caption "India Threatens a Trade Boycott," the "Times of Ceylon" gives prominence to a report that the Government of India have in a note protested to Ceylon against the denial of franchise to Indians in Village Committees and have declared that India will be unable to open trade negotiations with Ceylon until the Indian franchise rights are duly conceded.

While the Associated Press is unable to obtain confirmation of the report either in Colombo or in Simla it is gathered from a certain private statement that matter has not reached such a stage. The Minister for Local Administration is known to be anxious to go forward with the third reading of the Village Communities Bill, as the Bill stands at present, leaving the question of Indian Franchise and other questions of Indo-Ceylon relationship such as immigration, to be reviewed again during the trade talks.—A.P.

THE HON. MR. NURIE

Tour In Thana District

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 10.

The Hon. Mr. M. Y Nurie, Minister for Public Works, leaves Poona on October 11 on a three-day tour to the Thana District. On arrival at Kalyan the same evening he will be given a public reception and presented with an address.

The next day the Minister will visit Bassein and Dahanu where also the local Congress organizations and others will present him with addresses. The Minister will take this opportunity to see the Bangle Makers' Moholla at Chinchni-Tarapore and late in the afternoon he will proceed to Palghar.

Here a big reception has been arranged for by the local citizens.

On the 13th, Mr. Nurie will visit Wada, Phadga and Thana. At Thana, the Municipality will give him a reception and present him with an address. On the 14th morning he will inspect the water works at Ambernath and the river at Badlapur entraining for Poona in the afternoon.

Dr. Satyapal At Peshawar

PESHAWAR, Oct. 9.

The Punjab Congress leaders delivered stirring speeches in the cantonment. Dr. Satyapal addressed a meeting on 7th October, and Mr. Kidarnath Saigal, Mr. Harnamsingh Baghi and Master Mandal addressed public meetings last night on current politics. They congratulated the Frontier people on their having a Conkress Ministry and preached communal harmony.—A. P.

Prof. N. G Ranga, President of the All-India Kisan Sabha, expects to reach Calcutta by the 25th instant, to meet the Congress Labour Minister and to represent to them the needs of peasants and agriculturists

DISMISSED PUBLIC SERVANTS

Compensation For Them Proposed By Dr. Pattabhi

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 9.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramiah has given notice of another set of resolutions to be moved at the forthcoming meeting of the A. I. C. C. wherein he suggests examination of cases of all public servants who resigned or were dismissed from the Public Service on political grounds or compensating them in an appropriate manner, exhortation to the Governors and the Governor-General to accept a cut of 25 per cent in their salaries and that of 50 per cent in their allowances; congratulation to U. P. for separation of Executive from the Judiciary; uniformity in the singing of national anthem in the legislature and on all official and semi-official occasions with a request for recommendation to the Working Committee on this behalf.

He further suggests consideration by the A. I. C. C. that justice, equity and fair-play demands that the funds forfeited by the Government under various ordinances during the past 16 years should be refunded to the respective bodies concerned. In this connection he deals with various fines and penalties which were imposed on people participating in the C. D. movement and how they should be treated.

STATES' PEOPLE'S RIGHTS

Prof. Indra of Delhi has given notice of a resolution in which he asks for a survey of the political and economic situation prevailing in the States and collection of the fundamental rights of States' people and other things particularly connected with them.

There are a number of resolutions asking for the immediate repatriation of the Indian forces which have been sent to China.

Other resolutions deal with sympathy for China and a boycott of Japanese goods.—United Press.

RESISTANCE TO FEDERATION

Jayaprakash's Resolutions For A. I. C. C.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 9.

Mr. Jayaprakash Narain in course of his resolution to the A. I. C. C. advocates resistance to the Federal part of Government of India Act and suggests creation of deadlock in seven provinces if the Governor-General resorts to devices to defeat that resistance.

He proposes "boycott" of the King's visit which should apply to Congress Ministers also.

He also suggests boycott of Japanese goods and stopping of trade relations with Japan.

He will further move that the A. I. C. C. is of the opinion that in provinces where the Congress Ministries exist the Assemblies should adopt resolutions to stop further titles or decorations to inhabitants of the province and the Cabinets should make no recommendations for such titles or decorations."

Certain A. I. C. C. members ask for reduction of membership fee to two annas.

RURAL UPLIFT IN U. P.

Three Schemes Before Congress Cabinet

LUCKNOW, October 8.

It is understood, at the rural development committee meeting which was held at the Premier's residence and, attended amongst others by Dr. Profulla Chandra Ghosh of the All-India Village Industries Association, Kaka Kalelkar and Dr. K. Katju, Minister of Development and Justice and Acharya Jugal Kishore, Parliamentary Secretary, three schemes were submitted and considered.

Acharya Jugul Kishore submitted a scheme which provides for the appointment of a Rural Development Board with the Development Minister or his Parliamentary Secretary as President, with a majority of non-official members and with a non-official Provincial Development Officer as Secretary to carry out the scheme in 150 villages as centres, involving a cost of fifteen lakhs of rupees for six months. Only 2 lakhs of rupees out of this 15 lakhs will be allotted for salaries. The scheme is intended to be introduced with a three-fold purpose namely, resuscitating the dead and dying cottage and village industries, restoration of the integral life of the villages and re-orientation of the villagers outlook.

Acharya Jugal Kishore feels that by a simple economic approach sufficient interest can be created in the villagers to pay heed to any of the schemes of rural development. The scheme suggests that, the village panchayat, carried through the agency of public spirited workers, should be the pivot on which the whole rural development scheme would revolve.

Dr. Ghosh who had worked with the collaboration of Mr Kripalani, and Mr. J. C. Kumarappa also submitted his scheme. It may be interesting to note that Dr. Ghosh has submitted similar schemes to Bihar and Orissa Governments.

It is also understood that, all the three schemes were considered by the Cabinet at its meeting held to-day but nothing definite was decided. It is said that the Government propose to hold another conference of people interested in the village uplift schemes before finally deciding anything in the near future.—United Press.

1,20,000 CONGRESSMEN

Maharashtra Makes Good Its Determination

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Oct. 9.

Maharashtra has enrolled about 1,20,000 Congress members by the end of September last, according to reports received here from the Districts.

Maharashtra Congressmen have thus more than fulfilled their expected quota as contained in their resolution expressing determination to enrol one lakh members passed at Pachora meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee.

To Work For Liberation Of The Country

Supreme Duty Of Country's Youth

"The supreme need of this vast country consisting of many communities castes and sects is Unity What the country needs to-day more than anything else is workers Leaders there are and leaders there will be They have got their differences Let them have them and quarrel among themselves. It was upto the youth of this country—whether they are Hindus or Muslims, Parsis or Sikhs youth who are children of this soil and claim India as their motherland, to work for the liberation of their motherland make her hold her head aloft among the nations of the world Let everyone forget the community he belongs to and remember always and declare openly whenever there was an occasion that he is an Indian."

This was the clarion call issued to the youth of the land by the Premier of Bombay, addressing a huge gathering of Muslim youth on Sunday morning at the Royal Opera House The occasion was the Variety Entertainment show by the Khoja Shia Isna Ashri Volunteer Corps Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister Government of Bombay presided.

Among the notable visitors were the Sultan of Makalla and the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie.

The members of the Volunteer Corps entertained the packed audience with a very interesting programme, which included a patriotic Urdu drama, dances and physical culture feats

MR. HUSSEINBHOY LALJEE'S ASSURANCE

Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee, President of the Volunteer Organisation, in welcoming Premier Kher said that on behalf of all those assembled he would declare that 'Our own people were in charge of running the Government of the Province and they count upon them. It was their proud privilege that their own people were ruling them. He assured the Premier on behalf of his small community which was engaged in business that they would always strive for unity. He then referred to the work that was being done by the Volunteer Corps and said that they deserved to be encouraging and helped in the good work they were doing

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

Premier Kher referring to the invitation to preside over the function said that he had taken it as a call of the youth As a social worker of the city during the past 20 years he had felt it his duty to assist and encourage in the work of such institutions Being an Education Minister he felt that it was his duty to see that youth of all communities were given proper education Development of body had so far been neglected. Government of the day attached supreme importance to the development of the body of youth, as mere book learning would not do One must be able to answer the call of the country any moment It was the duty of every Government to provide for Physical education in all Primary Secondary and even Collegiate institutions.

WANTED SELFLESS WORKERS.

Referring to the unfurling of the National Flag and the motto on it "Swadeshi be thy religion," Premier Kher said that it was a practical demonstration of the community to the country. It is service to humanity and service to the country which could be called real universal religion The Institution was helping him as the Education Minister in carrying out the work that they were

Concluding the Premier stressed the supreme need of the country as selfless workers and recited a Persian couplet to the effect that with the help of God, the sailors would steer the ship through all troubled waters to safety and they did not need any captain to guide them.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Chairman's Tour Programme

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

Mr. N. C. Mehta officiating as the Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agriculture will preside.

Mr. Mehta visits Dehra Dun on Jan. 18 to inspect the Icar scheme at the Forest Research Institute and will be at Dhampur on October 20 to inspect the Rice Research Scheme at Nagina. He will deliver the Convocation Address and attend a meeting of Advisory Board of Sugar Institute at Cawnpore on October 22.

AN ALL-INCLUSIVE PLATFORM

Ahmedabad Central Youth League Official's Statement

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).

In the course of a statement the Secretaries of the Central Youth League, Ahmedabad, say:

"Our attention is drawn to some misleading statements made by a few friends who staged the walk-out in the last meeting of the Central Youth League.

"In the year 1930, a Central Youth League representing all Gujarat Youths was formed under the presidentship of Sjt. Morarji Desai. The second Satyagraha Movement came in its wake, and the organisation was declared illegal. The Congress Ministry very recently declared the said organisation legal The last Youth Conference, in the interim period, had organised a Yuvak Mandal It was, therefore, necessary under the changed circumstances to review the whole situation and a meeting of the Gujarat youth workers was convened for the purpose, which unanimously decided to revive the original body and to develop and co-ordinate the youth movement of Gujarat under an all inclusive platform of Gujarat Youths Our friends who staged the walkout on last Sunday were, it must be remembered, party to this resolution.

"It is evident therefore that this organisation which has its foundation in the needs and aspirations of the Gujarat youths is neither a new body nor a sectarian one. It is the urgent need of the hour to co-ordinate the activities of the youth of Gujarat, and we are confident that with the policy as adumbrated by the Gujarat Youth Workers, this much desired objective will be fully achieved.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

"THE BLACK"

WHY DID THE BLACK BREAK INTO THAT BANK AND OPEN ONLY ONE DEPOSIT BOX ---HAMON'S?
AND THE VERY NEXT DAY, WHY SHOULD HAMON HIRE A PRIVATE DETECTIVE?
YOU'RE SPENDING PLENTY TONIGHT, SLONE ----
SURE, SHASTA---- I'VE BEEN HIRED BY A MILLIONAIRE NAMED HAMON!
LYMAN ANDERSON
Copr. 1937, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.
SOON THE BLACK SHALL BE IN JAIL---VERY SOON!
AND THE CAUSE OF IT ALL---
HAMON'S HOUSE IS SURROUNDED BY A HIGH FENCE, WITH ELECTRICALLY CHARGED WIRE---DO YOU THINK I CAN GET OVER IT, MAHMET?
THE SAHIB MAKES JOKES AGAIN, YES?

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